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**COMMITTEE ON  
HOMELAND SECURITY &  
PUBLIC SAFETY**

**COMMITTEE MEETING**

**Wednesday, March 7, 2007**

**9:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.**

**Reed Hall**

**(102 HOB)**

**MEETING PACKET**

**REVISED**

Marco Rubio  
Speaker

Sandra "Sandy" Adams  
Chair



# Committee Meeting Notice

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker Marco Rubio

### Committee on Homeland Security & Public Safety

**Start Date and Time:** Wednesday, March 07, 2007 09:00 am

**End Date and Time:** Wednesday, March 07, 2007 11:00 am

**Location:** Reed Hall (102 HOB)

**Duration:** 2.00 hrs

#### Consideration of the following bill(s):

HB 71 Offenses Against Unborn Children by Poppell  
HB 123 Investigations of Law Enforcement and Correctional Officers by Gibson, H.  
HB 413 Theft of Property by Garcia, L.  
HB 449 Criminal Acts Committed During State of Emergency by Snyder  
HB 723 Correctional and Law Enforcement Officer Discipline by Thompson, N.  
HB 807 Domestic Violence by Hooper

Presentation on Domestic Security Oversight Council funding recommendations.

Presentation by Division of Emergency Management on weather warnings.

**NOTICE FINALIZED on 03/05/2007 15:53 by SPT**



# **The Florida House of Representatives**

**Safety & Security Council**

**Committee on Homeland Security & Public Safety**

**Marco Rubio  
Speaker**

**Sandra Adams  
Chair**

## **AGENDA**

**Wednesday**

**March 7, 2007**

**9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.**

**Reed Hall**

**(Room 102)**

- 
- I. Opening remarks by Chair Adams**
  - II. Roll call by Sonja Thompson, CAA**
  - III. Consideration of the following bills:**
    - HB 71 Offenses Against Unborn Children by Poppell**
    - HB 123 Investigations of Law Enforcement and Correctional Officers by Gibson, H.**
    - HB 413 Theft of Property by Garcia, L.**
    - HB 449 Criminal Acts Committed During State of Emergency by Snyder**

- **HB 723 Correctional and Law Enforcement Officer Discipline by Thompson, N.**
- **HB 807 Domestic Violence by Hooper**

**IV. Presentation on Domestic Security Oversight Council funding recommendations.**

**V. Presentation by Division of Emergency Management on weather warnings.**

**VI. Closing Remarks**

**VII. Meeting Adjourned**



## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

**BILL #:** HB 71                      Offenses Against Unborn Children  
**SPONSOR(S):** Poppell and others  
**TIED BILLS:**                      **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** SB 234

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REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR
1) <u>Committee on Homeland Security &amp; Public Safety</u>	_____	Cunningham <i>SM</i>	Kramer <i>TK</i>
2) <u>Safety &amp; Security Council</u>	_____	_____	_____
3) _____	_____	_____	_____
4) _____	_____	_____	_____
5) _____	_____	_____	_____

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### SUMMARY ANALYSIS

Currently, s. 782.09, F.S., provides that the unlawful killing of an unborn quick child, by any injury to the mother of such child which would be murder if it resulted in the death of such mother, shall be deemed murder in the same degree as that which would have been committed against the mother. The term "unborn quick child" is defined in accordance with the definition of "viable fetus" set forth in s. 782.071, F.S., which provides that a "fetus is viable when it becomes capable of meaningful life outside the womb through standard medical procedures."

HB 71 amends s. 782.09, F.S., by replacing the term "unborn quick child" with "unborn child." The bill mirrors a recently-passed federal law by defining the term "unborn child" as "a member of the species homo sapiens, at any stage of development, who is carried in the womb." The bill conforms terminology in the vehicular homicide and DUI manslaughter statutes to refer to "unborn child."

HB 71 also amends s. 782.09, F.S., to specify that the offense does not require proof that the defendant knew or should have known that the victim of the underlying offense was pregnant, or that the defendant intended to cause the death of, or bodily injury to, the unborn child.

This bill takes effect October 1, 2007.

## FULL ANALYSIS

### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

#### A. HOUSE PRINCIPLES ANALYSIS:

**Safeguard Individual Liberty** – This bill defines the term “unborn child” as a “member of the species homo sapiens, at any stage of development, who is carried in the womb,” and revises terminology in various criminal statutes to refer to an “unborn child” rather than an “unborn quick child.”

#### B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

##### *Federal Law:*

In 2004, the Unborn Victims of Violence Act (UVVA) was enacted. The UVVA amends title 18 of the U.S. Code and the Uniform Code of Military Justice<sup>1</sup> to add new sections for the “protection of unborn children.” Under the act, any person who injures or kills a “child in utero” during the commission of certain specified crimes is guilty of an offense separate from one involving the pregnant woman. Punishment for the separate offense is the same as if the offense had been committed against the pregnant woman. In addition, an offense does not require proof that the person engaging in the misconduct had knowledge or should have had knowledge that the victim of the underlying offense was pregnant, or that the defendant intended to cause the death of, or bodily injury to, the child in utero. The phrase “child in utero” is defined by the act to mean “a member of the species homo sapiens, at any stage of development, who is carried in the womb.”

##### *State Law:*

At least twenty-nine states have statutes that criminalize the killing of a fetus or “unborn child.”<sup>2</sup> These statutes vary with respect to the point at which criminal liability will attach; that is, the states identify different gestational stages at which the killing of an embryo or fetus will result in criminal liability.<sup>3</sup> Florida Statutes currently criminalize the killing of an “unborn quick child.” Specifically, s. 782.09, F.S., provides that the unlawful killing of an unborn quick child, by any injury to the mother of such child which would be murder if it resulted in the death of such mother, shall be deemed murder in the same degree as that which would have been committed against the mother. This section of statute does not authorize the prosecution of any person in connection with a termination of pregnancy pursuant to ch. 390, F.S.<sup>4</sup> Currently, the term “unborn quick child” is defined in accordance with the definition of “viable fetus” set forth in s. 782.071, F.S., which provides that a “fetus is viable when it becomes capable of meaningful life outside the womb through standard medical procedures.”

Florida defines vehicular homicide as “the killing of a human being, or the killing of a *viable fetus* by any injury to the mother, caused by the operation of a motor vehicle by another in a reckless manner likely to cause the death of, or great bodily harm to, another.”<sup>5</sup>

In order to prove a DUI manslaughter case, the state must establish the following elements:

- The defendant operated a vehicle.
- The defendant, by reason of such operation, caused or contributed to the cause of the death of any human being or unborn *quick* child<sup>6</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> The Uniform Code of Military Justice is codified in chapter 47 U.S.C. 10.

<sup>2</sup> See “The Unborn Victims of Violence Act” CRS Report for Congress, Jon O. Shimabukuro.

<sup>3</sup> *Id.*

<sup>4</sup> s. 782.09(4), F.S.

<sup>5</sup> s. 782.071, F.S.

<sup>6</sup> The term “unborn quick child” is defined as a “viable fetus” which is defined as a “fetus is viable when it becomes capable of meaningful life outside the womb through standard medical procedures.” See s. 782.071, F.S.



- At the time of such operation, the defendant was under the influence of alcoholic beverages or a controlled substance to the extent that the defendant's normal faculties were impaired or the defendant had a blood alcohol level of .08 or higher.<sup>7</sup>

*Effect of the Bill:*

HB 71 amends s. 782.09, F.S., by replacing the term "unborn quick child" with "unborn child." The bill mirrors federal law by defining the term "unborn child" as "a member of the species homo sapiens, at any stage of development, who is carried in the womb." HB 71 also amends this statute to specify that the offense does not require proof that the defendant knew or should have known that the victim of the underlying offense was pregnant, or that the defendant intended to cause the death of, or bodily injury to, the unborn child.

HB 71 amends the vehicular homicide statute by replacing the term "viable fetus" with "unborn child." The bill amends the DUI manslaughter statutes by replacing the term "unborn quick child" with "unborn child."

HB 71 also amends ss. 435.03 and 435.04, F.S., relating to employment screening standards, and s. 921.0022, F.S., the offense severity ranking chart of the Criminal Punishment Code, to conform terminology.

**C. SECTION DIRECTORY:**

**Section 1.** Cites the act as the "Florida Unborn Victims of Violence Act."

**Section 2.** Amends s. 782.071, F.S., revising terminology to refer to "unborn child" rather than "viable fetus" and defining the term "unborn child."

**Section 3.** Amends s. 782.09, F.S., revising terminology to refer to "unborn child" rather than "viable fetus" and providing that certain offenses relating to the killing of an unborn child by injury to the mother do not require specified knowledge or intent.

**Section 4.** Amends s. 316.193, F.S., revising terminology to refer to "unborn child" rather than "viable fetus."

**Section 5.** Amends s. 435.03, F.S., revising terminology to refer to "unborn child" rather than "unborn quick child."

**Section 6.** Amends s. 435.04, F.S., revising terminology to refer to "unborn child" rather than "unborn quick child."

**Section 7.** Amends s. 921.0022, F.S., revising terminology to refer to "unborn child" rather than "viable fetus."

**Section 8.** This bill takes effect October 1, 2007.

**II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

**A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:**

**1. Revenues:**

None.

**2. Expenditures:**

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<sup>7</sup> s. 316.193, F.S.

The Criminal Justice Impact Conference has not yet met to consider the prison bed impact of this bill. However, to the extent that this bill allows persons to be prosecuted for the death of a fetus at an earlier stage of development than currently provided by law, there may be an additional prison bed impact.

**B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:**

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

**C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:**

None.

**D. FISCAL COMMENTS:**

None.

### **III. COMMENTS**

**A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:**

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

This bill appears to be exempt from the requirements of Article VII, Section 18 of the Florida Constitution because it is a criminal law.

2. Other:

While there is little Florida caselaw on point, an examination of cases from other states reveals that courts have declined to invalidate state fetal homicide statutes. In *State v. Merrill*, the Minnesota Supreme Court concluded that the state's unborn child homicide statutes did not violate the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and were not unconstitutionally vague.<sup>8</sup> Merrill shot a woman who was pregnant with a twenty-seven or twenty-eight-day-old embryo. With respect to his equal protection claim, Merrill argued that the statutes subjected him to prosecution for ending a pregnancy while allowing a pregnant woman to terminate a nonviable fetus or embryo without criminal consequences.<sup>9</sup> Merrill contended that the statutes treated similarly situated persons differently.

The court rejected Merrill's equal protection claim on the grounds that the defendant and a pregnant woman are not similarly situated: "The defendant who assaults a pregnant woman causing the death of the fetus she is carrying destroys the fetus without the consent of the woman. This is not the same as the woman who elects to have her pregnancy terminated by one legally authorized to perform the act."<sup>10</sup> Unlike the assailant who has no right to kill a fetus, the pregnant woman has a right to decide to terminate her pregnancy. The actions of the woman's doctor are based on the woman's constitutionally protected rights under *Roe v. Wade*.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>8</sup> See "The Unborn Victims of Violence Act" CRS Report for Congress, Jon O. Shimabukuro, *citing* 450 N.W.2d 318 (Minn. 1990).

<sup>9</sup> *Id.*

<sup>10</sup> *Id.*

<sup>11</sup> See "The Unborn Victims of Violence Act" CRS Report for Congress, Jon O. Shimabukuro, *citing* 410 U.S. 113 (1973).

Merrill advanced two arguments for finding the statutes to be unconstitutionally vague. First, he contended that the statutes failed to give fair warning of the prohibited conduct. Merrill maintained that it was unfair to punish an assailant for the murder of an unborn child when neither he nor the pregnant woman may be aware of the pregnancy. However, the court found that the statutes provided fair warning based on the doctrine of transferred intent. The court noted that even if the offender did not intend to kill a particular victim, he should have fair warning that he would be held criminally accountable given that the same type of harm would result if another victim was killed.

Merrill's second argument was that the statutes encouraged arbitrary and discriminatory enforcement by using the phrase "cause the death of an unborn child"<sup>12</sup> to identify prohibited conduct without actually defining when death may occur. Merrill believed that the failure to identify when death occurs for the unborn child would result in judges and juries providing their own definitions. Moreover, Merrill asserted that because an embryo is not alive, it could not experience death.

The court determined that to have life means "to have the property of all living things to grow, to become." The court avoided the question of whether the unborn child should be considered a person or human being. Instead, the court observed that criminal liability "requires only that the embryo be a living organism that is growing into a human being. Death occurs when the embryo is no longer living, when it ceases to have the properties of life." Thus, the trier of fact would simply have to determine whether an assailant's acts caused the embryo or unborn child to stop growing or stop showing the properties of life.

In *People v. Ford*, the Appellate Court of Illinois concluded similarly that the state's fetal homicide statute did not violate the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment and was not unconstitutionally vague.<sup>13</sup> Like Merrill, Ford argued that the statute treated similarly situated people differently. While a pregnant woman could terminate her nonviable fetus without punishment, an assailant would face criminal penalties for killing such a fetus. Following the Minnesota Supreme Court, the Illinois court found that the defendant and a pregnant woman are not similarly situated.<sup>14</sup> In addition, the court determined that the statute could be upheld as rationally related to a legitimate governmental purpose. Because the statute did not affect a fundamental right held by the defendant, and because it did not discriminate against a suspect class, the validity of the statute could be considered under the rational basis standard of review. The court concluded that the statute was rationally related to a legitimate governmental interest in protecting the potentiality of human life.<sup>15</sup>

Ford's vagueness argument focused on the statute's use of the phrase "cause the death of an unborn child."<sup>16</sup> Ford contended that the absence of statutory definitions for when life begins and death occurs would result in the application of subjective definitions by the trier of fact, and lead to the arbitrary and discriminatory enforcement of the statute.<sup>17</sup> Citing *Merrill*, the court maintained that the trier of fact would be required only to determine whether there was an embryo or fetus that was growing into a human being, and whether because of the acts of an assailant, that growing was stopped. The statute did not require the trier of fact to apply its subjective views.

## B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

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<sup>12</sup> Minnesota statute 609.266, defines "unborn child" as "the unborn offspring of a human being conceived, but not yet born."

<sup>13</sup> See "The Unborn Victims of Violence Act" CRS Report for Congress, Jon O. Shimabukuro, *citing* 581 N.E.2d 1189 (Ill.1991).

<sup>14</sup> *Id.*

<sup>15</sup> *Id.*

<sup>16</sup> Illinois defines "unborn child" as "any individual of the human species from fertilization until birth." Ch. 38 12-3.1.

<sup>17</sup> See "The Unborn Victims of Violence Act" CRS Report for Congress, Jon O. Shimabukuro, *citing* 581 N.E.2d 1189 (Ill.1991).

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

D. STATEMENT OF THE SPONSOR

No comment submitted.

**IV. AMENDMENTS/COUNCIL SUBSTITUTE CHANGES**

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1 A bill to be entitled  
2 An act relating to offenses against unborn children;  
3 providing a short title; amending s. 782.071, F.S.;  
4 defining the term "unborn child" for purposes of vehicular  
5 homicide; revising terminology to refer to "unborn child"  
6 rather than "viable fetus"; amending s. 782.09, F.S.;  
7 revising terminology; providing that certain offenses  
8 relating to the killing of an unborn child by injury to  
9 the mother do not require specified knowledge or intent;  
10 amending ss. 316.193, 435.03, 435.04, and 921.0022, F.S.;  
11 conforming terminology; providing an effective date.  
12

13 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:  
14

15 Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Florida Unborn  
16 Victims of Violence Act."

17 Section 2. Section 782.071, Florida Statutes, is amended  
18 to read:

19 782.071 Vehicular homicide.--"Vehicular homicide" is the  
20 killing of a human being, or the killing of an unborn child a  
21 ~~viable fetus~~ by any injury to the mother, caused by the  
22 operation of a motor vehicle by another in a reckless manner  
23 likely to cause the death of, or great bodily harm to, another.

24 (1) Vehicular homicide is:

25 (a) A felony of the second degree, punishable as provided  
26 in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

27 (b) A felony of the first degree, punishable as provided  
28 in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if:

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1. At the time of the accident, the person knew, or should have known, that the accident occurred; and

2. The person failed to give information and render aid as required by s. 316.062.

This paragraph does not require that the person knew that the accident resulted in injury or death.

(2) For purposes of this section, the term "unborn child" means a member of the species homo sapiens, at any stage of development, who is carried in the womb ~~a fetus is viable when it becomes capable of meaningful life outside the womb through standard medical measures.~~

(3) A right of action for civil damages shall exist under s. 768.19, under all circumstances, for all deaths described in this section.

(4) In addition to any other punishment, the court may order the person to serve 120 community service hours in a trauma center or hospital that regularly receives victims of vehicle accidents, under the supervision of a registered nurse, an emergency room physician, or an emergency medical technician pursuant to a voluntary community service program operated by the trauma center or hospital.

Section 3. Section 782.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

782.09 Killing of unborn ~~quick~~ child by injury to mother.--

(1) The unlawful killing of an unborn ~~quick~~ child, by any injury to the mother of such child which would be murder if it

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57 | resulted in the death of such mother, shall be deemed murder in  
58 | the same degree as that which would have been committed against  
59 | the mother. Any person, other than the mother, who unlawfully  
60 | kills an unborn ~~quick~~ child by any injury to the mother:

61 |       (a) Which would be murder in the first degree constituting  
62 | a capital felony if it resulted in the mother's death commits  
63 | murder in the first degree constituting a capital felony,  
64 | punishable as provided in s. 775.082.

65 |       (b) Which would be murder in the second degree if it  
66 | resulted in the mother's death commits murder in the second  
67 | degree, a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in  
68 | s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

69 |       (c) Which would be murder in the third degree if it  
70 | resulted in the mother's death commits murder in the third  
71 | degree, a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in  
72 | s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

73 |       (2) The unlawful killing of an unborn ~~quick~~ child by any  
74 | injury to the mother of such child which would be manslaughter  
75 | if it resulted in the death of such mother shall be deemed  
76 | manslaughter. A person who unlawfully kills an unborn ~~quick~~  
77 | child by any injury to the mother which would be manslaughter if  
78 | it resulted in the mother's death commits manslaughter, a felony  
79 | of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.  
80 | 775.083, or s. 775.084.

81 |       (3) The death of the mother resulting from the same act or  
82 | criminal episode that caused the death of the unborn ~~quick~~ child  
83 | does not bar prosecution under this section.

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(4) This section does not authorize the prosecution of any person in connection with a termination of pregnancy pursuant to chapter 390.

(5) For purposes of this section, the definition of the term "unborn ~~quick~~ child" shall be determined in accordance with the definition of an unborn child ~~viable fetus~~ as set forth in s. 782.071.

(6) An offense under this section does not require that the person engaging in the conduct:

(a) Had knowledge or should have had knowledge that the victim of the underlying offense was pregnant; or

(b) Intended to cause the death of, or bodily injury to, the unborn child.

Section 4. Subsection (3) of section 316.193, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.193 Driving under the influence; penalties.--

(3) Any person:

(a) Who is in violation of subsection (1);

(b) Who operates a vehicle; and

(c) Who, by reason of such operation, causes or contributes to causing:

1. Damage to the property or person of another commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

2. Serious bodily injury to another, as defined in s. 316.1933, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.



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111 3. The death of any human being or unborn ~~quick~~ child  
112 commits DUI manslaughter, and commits:

113 a. A felony of the second degree, punishable as provided  
114 in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

115 b. A felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in  
116 s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if:

117 (I) At the time of the crash, the person knew, or should  
118 have known, that the crash occurred; and

119 (II) The person failed to give information and render aid  
120 as required by s. 316.062.

121  
122 For purposes of this subsection, the definition of the term  
123 "unborn ~~quick~~ child" shall be determined in accordance with the  
124 definition of an unborn child ~~viable fetus~~ as set forth in s.  
125 782.071.

126 Section 5. Paragraph (g) of subsection (2) of section  
127 435.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

128 435.03 Level 1 screening standards.--

129 (2) Any person for whom employment screening is required  
130 by statute must not have been found guilty of, regardless of  
131 adjudication, or entered a plea of nolo contendere or guilty to,  
132 any offense prohibited under any of the following provisions of  
133 the Florida Statutes or under any similar statute of another  
134 jurisdiction:

135 (g) Section 782.09, relating to killing of an unborn ~~quick~~  
136 child by injury to the mother.

137 Section 6. Paragraph (g) of subsection (2) of section  
138 435.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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139           435.04   Level 2 screening standards.--

140           (2)   The security background investigations under this  
141 section must ensure that no persons subject to the provisions of  
142 this section have been found guilty of, regardless of  
143 adjudication, or entered a plea of nolo contendere or guilty to,  
144 any offense prohibited under any of the following provisions of  
145 the Florida Statutes or under any similar statute of another  
146 jurisdiction:

147           (g)   Section 782.09, relating to killing of an unborn ~~quick~~  
148 child by injury to the mother.

149           Section 7. Paragraph (g) of subsection (3) of section  
150 921.0022, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

151           921.0022   Criminal Punishment Code; offense severity  
152 ranking chart.--

153           (3)   OFFENSE SEVERITY RANKING CHART

154

Florida	Felony	Description
Statute	Degree	

155

(g)   LEVEL 7

156

316.027(1) (b)	1st	Accident involving death, failure to stop; leaving scene.
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157

316.193(3) (c) 2.	3rd	DUI resulting in serious bodily injury.
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158

316.1935(3) (b)	1st	Causing serious bodily injury or
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			death to another person; driving at high speed or with wanton disregard for safety while fleeing or attempting to elude law enforcement officer who is in a patrol vehicle with siren and lights activated.
159	327.35 (3) (c) 2.	3rd	Vessel BUI resulting in serious bodily injury.
160	402.319 (2)	2nd	Misrepresentation and negligence or intentional act resulting in great bodily harm, permanent disfiguration, permanent disability, or death.
161	409.920 (2)	3rd	Medicaid provider fraud.
162	456.065 (2)	3rd	Practicing a health care profession without a license.
163	456.065 (2)	2nd	Practicing a health care profession without a license which results in serious bodily injury.
164	458.327 (1)	3rd	Practicing medicine without a

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			license.
165			
	459.013(1)	3rd	Practicing osteopathic medicine without a license.
166			
	460.411(1)	3rd	Practicing chiropractic medicine without a license.
167			
	461.012(1)	3rd	Practicing podiatric medicine without a license.
168			
	462.17	3rd	Practicing naturopathy without a license.
169			
	463.015(1)	3rd	Practicing optometry without a license.
170			
	464.016(1)	3rd	Practicing nursing without a license.
171			
	465.015(2)	3rd	Practicing pharmacy without a license.
172			
	466.026(1)	3rd	Practicing dentistry or dental hygiene without a license.
173			
	467.201	3rd	Practicing midwifery without a license.

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174	468.366	3rd	Delivering respiratory care services without a license.
175	483.828 (1)	3rd	Practicing as clinical laboratory personnel without a license.
176	483.901 (9)	3rd	Practicing medical physics without a license.
177	484.013 (1) (c)	3rd	Preparing or dispensing optical devices without a prescription.
178	484.053	3rd	Dispensing hearing aids without a license.
179	494.0018 (2)	1st	Conviction of any violation of ss. 494.001-494.0077 in which the total money and property unlawfully obtained exceeded \$50,000 and there were five or more victims.
180	560.123 (8) (b) 1.	3rd	Failure to report currency or payment instruments exceeding \$300 but less than \$20,000 by money transmitter.

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181	560.125(5)(a)	3rd	Money transmitter business by unauthorized person, currency or payment instruments exceeding \$300 but less than \$20,000.
182	655.50(10)(b)1.	3rd	Failure to report financial transactions exceeding \$300 but less than \$20,000 by financial institution.
183	775.21(10)(a)	3rd	Sexual predator; failure to register; failure to renew driver's license or identification card; other registration violations.
184	775.21(10)(b)	3rd	Sexual predator working where children regularly congregate.
185	775.21(10)(g)	3rd	Failure to report or providing false information about a sexual predator; harbor or conceal a sexual predator.
186	782.051(3)	2nd	Attempted felony murder of a person by a person other than the perpetrator or the

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			perpetrator of an attempted felony.
187	782.07(1)	2nd	Killing of a human being by the act, procurement, or culpable negligence of another (manslaughter).
188	782.071	2nd	Killing of human being or <u>unborn</u> <u>child</u> <del>viable fetus</del> by the operation of a motor vehicle in a reckless manner (vehicular homicide).
189	782.072	2nd	Killing of a human being by the operation of a vessel in a reckless manner (vessel homicide).
190	784.045(1)(a)1.	2nd	Aggravated battery; intentionally causing great bodily harm or disfigurement.
191	784.045(1)(a)2.	2nd	Aggravated battery; using deadly weapon.
192	784.045(1)(b)	2nd	Aggravated battery; perpetrator aware victim pregnant.

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193	784.048 (4)	3rd	Aggravated stalking; violation of injunction or court order.
194	784.048 (7)	3rd	Aggravated stalking; violation of court order.
195	784.07 (2) (d)	1st	Aggravated battery on law enforcement officer.
196	784.074 (1) (a)	1st	Aggravated battery on sexually violent predators facility staff.
197	784.08 (2) (a)	1st	Aggravated battery on a person 65 years of age or older.
198	784.081 (1)	1st	Aggravated battery on specified official or employee.
199	784.082 (1)	1st	Aggravated battery by detained person on visitor or other detainee.
200	784.083 (1)	1st	Aggravated battery on code inspector.
201	790.07 (4)	1st	Specified weapons violation



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			subsequent to previous conviction of s. 790.07(1) or (2).
202	790.16(1)	1st	Discharge of a machine gun under specified circumstances.
203	790.165(2)	2nd	Manufacture, sell, possess, or deliver hoax bomb.
204	790.165(3)	2nd	Possessing, displaying, or threatening to use any hoax bomb while committing or attempting to commit a felony.
205	790.166(3)	2nd	Possessing, selling, using, or attempting to use a hoax weapon of mass destruction.
206	790.166(4)	2nd	Possessing, displaying, or threatening to use a hoax weapon of mass destruction while committing or attempting to commit a felony.
207	796.03	2nd	Procuring any person under 16 years for prostitution.
208			

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209	800.04 (5) (c) 1.	2nd	Lewd or lascivious molestation; victim less than 12 years of age; offender less than 18 years.
210	800.04 (5) (c) 2.	2nd	Lewd or lascivious molestation; victim 12 years of age or older but less than 16 years; offender 18 years or older.
211	806.01 (2)	2nd	Maliciously damage structure by fire or explosive.
212	810.02 (3) (a)	2nd	Burglary of occupied dwelling; unarmed; no assault or battery.
213	810.02 (3) (b)	2nd	Burglary of unoccupied dwelling; unarmed; no assault or battery.
214	810.02 (3) (d)	2nd	Burglary of occupied conveyance; unarmed; no assault or battery.
	812.014 (2) (a) 1.	1st	Property stolen, valued at \$100,000 or more or a semitrailer deployed by a law enforcement officer; property stolen while causing other property damage; 1st degree

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			grand theft.
215	812.014(2)(b)2.	2nd	Property stolen, cargo valued at less than \$50,000, grand theft in 2nd degree.
216	812.014(2)(b)3.	2nd	Property stolen, emergency medical equipment; 2nd degree grand theft.
217	812.0145(2)(a)	1st	Theft from person 65 years of age or older; \$50,000 or more.
218	812.019(2)	1st	Stolen property; initiates, organizes, plans, etc., the theft of property and traffics in stolen property.
219	812.131(2)(a)	2nd	Robbery by sudden snatching.
220	812.133(2)(b)	1st	Carjacking; no firearm, deadly weapon, or other weapon.
221	817.234(8)(a)	2nd	Solicitation of motor vehicle accident victims with intent to defraud.
222	817.234(9)	2nd	Organizing, planning, or

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223			participating in an intentional motor vehicle collision.
224	817.234(11) (c)	1st	Insurance fraud; property value \$100,000 or more.
225	817.2341(2) (b) & (3) (b)	1st	Making false entries of material fact or false statements regarding property values relating to the solvency of an insuring entity which are a significant cause of the insolvency of that entity.
226	825.102(3) (b)	2nd	Neglecting an elderly person or disabled adult causing great bodily harm, disability, or disfigurement.
227	825.103(2) (b)	2nd	Exploiting an elderly person or disabled adult and property is valued at \$20,000 or more, but less than \$100,000.
228	827.03(3) (b)	2nd	Neglect of a child causing great bodily harm, disability, or disfigurement.

F L O R I D A   H O U S E   O F   R E P R E S E N T A T I V E S

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229	827.04 (3)	3rd	Impregnation of a child under 16 years of age by person 21 years of age or older.
230	837.05 (2)	3rd	Giving false information about alleged capital felony to a law enforcement officer.
231	838.015	2nd	Bribery.
232	838.016	2nd	Unlawful compensation or reward for official behavior.
233	838.021 (3) (a)	2nd	Unlawful harm to a public servant.
234	838.22	2nd	Bid tampering.
235	847.0135 (3)	3rd	Solicitation of a child, via a computer service, to commit an unlawful sex act.
236	872.06	2nd	Abuse of a dead human body.
	893.13 (1) (c) 1.	1st	Sell, manufacture, or deliver cocaine (or other drug prohibited under s. 893.03 (1) (a), (1) (b), (1) (d),

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237	893.13 (1) (e) 1.	1st	(2) (a), (2) (b), or (2) (c) 4.) within 1,000 feet of a child care facility, school, or state, county, or municipal park or publicly owned recreational facility or community center.
238	893.13 (4) (a)	1st	Sell, manufacture, or deliver cocaine or other drug prohibited under s. 893.03 (1) (a), (1) (b), (1) (d), (2) (a), (2) (b), or (2) (c) 4., within 1,000 feet of property used for religious services or a specified business site.
239	893.135 (1) (a) 1.	1st	Deliver to minor cocaine (or other s. 893.03 (1) (a), (1) (b), (1) (d), (2) (a), (2) (b), or (2) (c) 4. drugs).
240	893.135 (1) (b) 1.a.	1st	Trafficking in cannabis, more than 25 lbs., less than 2,000 lbs.
			Trafficking in cocaine, more than 28 grams, less than 200 grams.

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241	893.135(1)(c)1.a.	1st	Trafficking in illegal drugs, more than 4 grams, less than 14 grams.
242	893.135(1)(d)1.	1st	Trafficking in phencyclidine, more than 28 grams, less than 200 grams.
243	893.135(1)(e)1.	1st	Trafficking in methaqualone, more than 200 grams, less than 5 kilograms.
244	893.135(1)(f)1.	1st	Trafficking in amphetamine, more than 14 grams, less than 28 grams.
245	893.135(1)(g)1.a.	1st	Trafficking in flunitrazepam, 4 grams or more, less than 14 grams.
246	893.135(1)(h)1.a.	1st	Trafficking in gamma- hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), 1 kilogram or more, less than 5 kilograms.
247	893.135(1)(j)1.a.	1st	Trafficking in 1,4-Butanediol, 1 kilogram or more, less than 5

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			kilograms.
248	893.135(1)(k)2.a.	1st	Trafficking in Phenethylamines, 10 grams or more, less than 200 grams.
249	896.101(5)(a)	3rd	Money laundering, financial transactions exceeding \$300 but less than \$20,000.
250	896.104(4)(a)1.	3rd	Structuring transactions to evade reporting or registration requirements, financial transactions exceeding \$300 but less than \$20,000.
251	943.0435(4)(c)	2nd	Sexual offender vacating permanent residence; failure to comply with reporting requirements.
252	943.0435(8)	2nd	Sexual offender; remains in state after indicating intent to leave; failure to comply with reporting requirements.
253	943.0435(9)(a)	3rd	Sexual offender; failure to comply with reporting



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			requirements.
254	943.0435(13)	3rd	Failure to report or providing false information about a sexual offender; harbor or conceal a sexual offender.
255	943.0435(14)	3rd	Sexual offender; failure to report and reregister; failure to respond to address verification.
256	944.607(9)	3rd	Sexual offender; failure to comply with reporting requirements.
257	944.607(10)(a)	3rd	Sexual offender; failure to submit to the taking of a digitized photograph.
258	944.607(12)	3rd	Failure to report or providing false information about a sexual offender; harbor or conceal a sexual offender.
259	944.607(13)	3rd	Sexual offender; failure to report and reregister; failure to respond to address

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verification.

260

261

Section 8. This act shall take effect October 1, 2007.



## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

**BILL #:** HB 123

## Investigations of Law Enforcement and Correctional Officers

**SPONSOR(S):** Gibson

## TIED BILLS:

**IDEN./SIM. BILLS: SB 492**

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR
1) Committee on Homeland Security & Public Safety		Cunningham <i>SK</i>	Kramer <i>TK</i>
2) Safety & Security Council			
3)			
4)			
5)			

## SUMMARY ANALYSIS

Florida statutes grant law enforcement officers and correctional officers certain rights when the officer is being investigated by his or her employing agency. HB 125 provides that, whenever possible, a law enforcement or correctional agency must interview all identifiable witnesses prior to the beginning of an investigative interview of an accused officer. Further, the bill provides that the accused officer must be given a copy of the complaint and all witness statements prior to the investigative interview of the accused officer.

## FULL ANALYSIS

### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

#### A. HOUSE PRINCIPLES ANALYSIS:

**Provide limited government** - The bill impacts the discretion of a law enforcement or correctional agency who is conducting an investigation of an officer by providing that an agency, whenever possible, must interview all witnesses prior to the beginning of an investigative interview of an officer.

**Safeguard individual liberty** - The bill will require an accused officer to be given a copy of the statements of all identifiable witnesses prior to the officer being interviewed.

#### B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Part VI of chapter 112, commonly referred to as the "Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights," grants law enforcement officers<sup>1</sup> and correctional officers<sup>2</sup> specific rights when the officer is under investigation and subject to interrogation by members of his or her agency for any reason which could lead to disciplinary action, demotion or dismissal. The section places conditions on certain aspects of an interrogation of an accused officer relating to time, place and method of interrogation (e.g. paragraph (1)(d) provides that an accused officer must be informed of the nature of the investigation and the name of all complainants prior to any interrogation of the officer).<sup>3</sup>

Complaints filed against law enforcement officers and correctional officers who are employed by an agency, and all information obtained pursuant to the investigation of the complaint are confidential and exempt from public records laws until the investigation ceases to be active or the investigation is otherwise concluded.<sup>4</sup> However, the officer who is the subject of the complaint, and his or her chosen representative, is permitted to review the complaint and all statements made by the complainant and witnesses immediately prior to the beginning of an investigative interview.<sup>5</sup> Additionally, officers subject to disciplinary action<sup>6</sup> must, upon request, be provided with a complete copy of the investigative report and supporting documents prior to the imposition of disciplinary action.<sup>7</sup>

HB 123 amends s. 112.532, F.S. to provide that all identifiable witnesses shall be interviewed, whenever possible, prior to the beginning of an investigative interview of an accused officer. The bill also provides that a copy of the complaint and all witness statements must be provided to the officer who is the subject of the complaint prior to the beginning of any investigative interview.

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<sup>1</sup> Section 112.531(1), F.S., defines "law enforcement officer" as "any person, other than a chief of police, who is employed full time by any municipality or the state or any political subdivision thereof and whose primary responsibility is the prevention and detection of crime or the enforcement of the penal, traffic, or highway laws of this state; and includes any person who is appointed by the sheriff as a deputy sheriff pursuant to s. 30.07."

<sup>2</sup> Section 112.531(1), F.S., defines "correctional officer" as "any person, other than a warden, who is appointed or employed full time by the state or any political subdivision thereof whose primary responsibility is the supervision, protection, care, custody, or control of inmates within a correctional institution; and includes correctional probation officers, as defined in s. 943.10(3). However, the term "correctional officer" does not include any secretarial, clerical, or professionally trained personnel." s. 112.531(2), F.S.

<sup>3</sup> Section 112.534, F.S., provides that if an agency fails to comply with the provisions of the Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights, an officer who is personally injured by such failure to comply may file a civil suit for damages, and/or apply directly to the circuit court of the county where the agency is headquartered for an injunction to restrain and enjoin the violation and to compel performance of the agency's duties.

<sup>4</sup> s. 112.533, F.S.

<sup>5</sup> This provision does not apply to any public record that is exempt from disclosure if it is active criminal intelligence or criminal investigative information. See ss. 112.533 and 119.071, F.S.

<sup>6</sup> Disciplinary action consists of a suspension with loss of pay, demotion, or dismissal. See s. 112.532(4)(b), F.S.

<sup>7</sup> *Id.*

**C. SECTION DIRECTORY:**

**Section 1.** Amends s. 112.532, F.S.; providing that all identifiable witnesses to a complaint against a law enforcement or correctional officer must be interviewed, whenever possible, prior to the investigative interview of the accused officer.

**Section 2.** This bill takes effect July 1, 2007.

**II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

**A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:**

**1. Revenues:**

None.

**2. Expenditures:**

None.

**B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:**

**1. Revenues:**

None.

**2. Expenditures:**

None.

**C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:**

None.

**D. FISCAL COMMENTS:**

This bill does not appear to have any fiscal impact on state or local government or on the private sector.

**III. COMMENTS**

**A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:**

**1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:**

Not applicable because this bill does not appear to: require the counties or cities to spend funds or take an action requiring the expenditure of funds; reduce the authority that cities or counties have to raise revenues in the aggregate; or reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with cities or counties.

**2. Other:**

A substantively identical bill was vetoed by Governor Bush in 2005. The Governor's veto letter cited two reasons for vetoing the bill. First, the bill afforded law enforcement officers rights that are not afforded to other state employees and limited the ability of investigators to determine whether the trust that the public places in law enforcement officers has been breached. Second, because the bill required all witnesses to be interviewed prior to the investigative interview of the accused officer, the bill might have had a significant impact on the time it takes to bring an investigation to a conclusion (e.g. witnesses may be difficult to locate or unable to provide information that would have a

significant impact on the investigation). The veto letter stated that the bill's restrictions "eliminate needed flexibility and place an undue burden on the conduct of internal investigations."

**B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:**

None.

**C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:**

None.

**D. STATEMENT OF THE SPONSOR**

No comment submitted.

**IV. AMENDMENTS/COUNCIL SUBSTITUTE CHANGES**

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the investigations of law enforcement and correctional officers; amending s. 112.532, F.S.; requiring that all identifiable witnesses to a complaint against a law enforcement or correctional officer be interviewed, whenever possible, prior to the investigative interview of the accused officer; requires that the accused officer be furnished with the complaint and witness statements prior to any investigative interview of that officer; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 112.532, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

112.532 Law enforcement officers' and correctional officers' rights.--All law enforcement officers and correctional officers employed by or appointed to a law enforcement agency or a correctional agency shall have the following rights and privileges:

(1) RIGHTS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AND CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS WHILE UNDER INVESTIGATION.--Whenever a law enforcement officer or correctional officer is under investigation and subject to interrogation by members of his or her agency for any reason which could lead to disciplinary action, demotion, or dismissal, such interrogation shall be conducted under the following conditions:



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28           (d) The law enforcement officer or correctional officer  
29 under investigation shall be informed of the nature of the  
30 investigation prior to any interrogation, and he or she shall be  
31 informed of the names ~~name~~ of all complainants. All identifiable  
32 witnesses shall be interviewed, whenever possible, prior to the  
33 beginning of the investigative interview of the accused officer.  
34 The complaint and all witness statements shall be provided to  
35 the officer who is the subject of the complaint prior to the  
36 beginning of any investigative interview of that officer.

37           Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2007.



## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

**BILL #:** HB 413

Theft of Property

**SPONSOR(S):** Garcia

**TIED BILLS:**

**IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** SB 658

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REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR
1) <u>Committee on Homeland Security &amp; Public Safety</u>	<u></u>	Cunningham <i>AK</i>	Kramer <i>TK</i>
2) <u>Safety &amp; Security Council</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
3) <u>Policy &amp; Budget Council</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
4) <u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
5) <u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>

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### SUMMARY ANALYSIS

Currently, committing a robbery while using a firearm or weapon is a first-degree felony. However, courts have held that where a defendant threatens to use a firearm or weapon during the commission of a robbery, but no evidence is introduced to prove that the defendant was actually in possession of a firearm or weapon, the defendant may not be convicted of a first-degree felony under the robbery statute. This bill makes committing a robbery while threatening to use a firearm or weapon a first-degree felony, even if no evidence is introduced to prove that the defendant was actually in possession of a firearm or weapon.

The effective date of this bill is October 1, 2007.

## FULL ANALYSIS

### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

#### A. HOUSE PRINCIPLES ANALYSIS:

**Promote Personal Responsibility** - This bill makes robbery while threatening to use a firearm or weapon a first-degree felony.

#### B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

##### **Current Situation**

Section 812.13, F.S., defines the term "robbery" as:

The taking of money or other property which may be the subject of larceny from the person or custody of another, with intent to either permanently or temporarily deprive the person or the owner of the money or other property, when in the course of the taking there is the use of force, violence, assault, or putting in fear.

Robbery *while carrying a firearm*<sup>1</sup> or *other deadly weapon*<sup>2</sup> is a first-degree felony punishable by imprisonment for a term of years not exceeding life imprisonment and a fine of up to \$10,000.<sup>3</sup>

Robbery *while carrying a weapon*<sup>4</sup> (non-deadly) is a first-degree felony. A first-degree felony generally is punishable by up to 30 years imprisonment and a fine of up to \$10,000.<sup>5</sup>

Robbery *without a firearm, deadly weapon, or other weapon* is a second-degree felony. A second-degree felony is generally punishable by up to 15 years imprisonment and a fine of up to \$10,000.<sup>6</sup>

Courts have held that where a defendant threatens to use a firearm or weapon during the commission of a robbery, but no evidence is introduced to prove that the defendant was actually in possession of a firearm or weapon, the defendant may not be convicted of a first-degree felony under the robbery statute.<sup>7</sup> Such act is instead a second-degree felony under the robbery statute.<sup>8</sup>

##### **Effect of the Bill**

This bill makes robbery while threatening to use a weapon (non-deadly) or a firearm a first-degree felony. The potential incarceration for a first-degree felony is generally up to 30 years imprisonment. Under existing law, the robbery is a second-degree felony if actual possession of a weapon or firearm cannot be proven. The potential incarceration for a second-degree felony is generally up to 15 years imprisonment. This bill will reverse case law holding that the state must prove a defendant was actually in possession of a firearm or weapon to convict a person of a first-degree felony robbery.

#### C. SECTION DIRECTORY:

<sup>1</sup> Florida Standard Jury Instruction 15.1 references the definition of firearm contained in s. 790.001, F.S., which defines the term "firearm" as "any weapon (including a starter gun) which will, is designed to, or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive; the frame or receiver of any such weapon; any firearm muffler or firearm silencer; any destructive device; or any machine gun. The term "firearm" does not include an antique firearm unless the antique firearm is used in the commission of a crime."

<sup>2</sup> Florida Standard Jury Instruction 15.1 provides that a weapon is a "deadly weapon" if "it is used or threatened to be used in a way likely to produce death or great bodily harm."

<sup>3</sup> See ss. 812.13(2)(a), 775.082, and 775.083, F.S.

<sup>4</sup> Florida Standard Jury Instruction 15.1 provides that a "weapon" is legally defined to mean "any object that could be used to cause death or inflict serious bodily harm."

<sup>5</sup> See ss. 812.13(2)(b), 775.082, and 775.083, F.S.

<sup>6</sup> See ss. 812.13(2)(c), 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

<sup>7</sup> See, e.g., *Johnson v. State*, 560 So.2d 1379 (Fla. 5<sup>th</sup> DCA 1990), *Spellman v. State*, 529 So.2d 305 (Fla. 1<sup>st</sup> DCA 1988), *Hamilton v. State*, 494 So.2d 505 (Fla. 2<sup>nd</sup> DCA 1986).

<sup>8</sup> *Id.*

**Section 1.** Amends s. 812.13, F.S., providing that threatening to use a weapon or firearm during the course of a robbery is a first-degree felony.

**Section 2.** Reenacts s. 921.0022(3)(f), (h) and (i), F.S., relating to the offense severity ranking chart of the Criminal Punishment Code.

**Section 3.** Provides an effective date of October 1, 2007.

## **II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

### **A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:**

#### **1. Revenues:**

None.

#### **2. Expenditures:**

On February 16, 2007, the Criminal Justice Impact Conference determined that the prison bed impact of this bill is indeterminate. This bill makes committing a robbery while threatening to use a firearm or weapon a first-degree felony, even if no evidence is introduced to prove that the defendant was actually in possession of a firearm or weapon. No data exist to indicate how many such crimes have been committed in the past.

### **B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:**

#### **1. Revenues:**

None.

#### **2. Expenditures:**

None.

### **C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:**

None.

### **D. FISCAL COMMENTS:**

None.

## **III. COMMENTS**

### **A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:**

#### **1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:**

This bill appears to be exempt from the requirements of Article VII, Section 18 of the Florida Constitution because it is a criminal law.

#### **2. Other:**

None.

### **B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:**

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

D. STATEMENT OF THE SPONSOR

No comment submitted.

**IV. AMENDMENTS/COUNCIL SUBSTITUTE CHANGES**

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1 A bill to be entitled

2 An act relating to theft of property; amending s. 812.13,  
3 F.S.; providing that if an offender threatens to use a  
4 weapon or firearm during the course of a robbery, the  
5 offender commits a felony of the first degree; providing  
6 for penalties; reenacting s. 921.0022(3)(f), (h), and (i),  
7 F.S., relating to the offense severity ranking chart of  
8 the Criminal Punishment Code, to incorporate the amendment  
9 to s. 812.13, F.S., in references thereto; providing an  
10 effective date.

11  
12 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

13  
14 Section 1. Section 812.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to  
15 read:

16 812.13 Robbery.--

17 (1) "Robbery" means the taking of money or other property  
18 that ~~which~~ may be the subject of larceny from the person or  
19 custody of another, with intent to either permanently or  
20 temporarily deprive the person or the owner of the money or  
21 other property, when in the course of the taking there is the  
22 use of force, violence, assault, or putting in fear.

23 (2)(a) If in the course of committing the robbery the  
24 offender carried a firearm or other deadly weapon, then the  
25 robbery is a felony of the first degree, punishable by  
26 imprisonment for a term of years not exceeding life imprisonment  
27 or as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

28 (b) If in the course of committing the robbery the

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offender carried a weapon, or threatened to use a weapon or  
firearm, then the robbery is a felony of the first degree,  
punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(c) If in the course of committing the robbery the  
offender carried no firearm, deadly weapon, or other weapon, or  
did not threaten to use any weapon or firearm, then the robbery  
is a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s.  
775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(3)(a) An act shall be deemed "in the course of committing  
the robbery" if it occurs in an attempt to commit robbery or in  
flight after the attempt or commission.

(b) An act shall be deemed "in the course of the taking"  
if it occurs before ~~either prior to~~, contemporaneous with, or  
after ~~subsequent to~~ the taking of the property and if it and the  
act of taking constitute a continuous series of acts or events.

Section 2. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment  
made by this act to section 812.13, Florida Statutes, in  
reference thereto, paragraphs (f), (h), and (i) of subsection  
(3) of section 921.0022, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to  
read:

921.0022 Criminal Punishment Code; offense severity  
ranking chart.--

(3) OFFENSE SEVERITY RANKING CHART

Florida Statute	Felony Degree	Description
	(f) LEVEL 6	
316.193 (2) (b)	3rd	Felony DUI, 4th or



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			subsequent conviction.
54	499.0051 (3)	2nd	Forgery of pedigree papers.
55	499.0051 (4)	2nd	Purchase or receipt of legend drug from unauthorized person.
56	499.0051 (5)	2nd	Sale of legend drug to unauthorized person.
57	775.0875 (1)	3rd	Taking firearm from law enforcement officer.
58	784.021 (1) (a)	3rd	Aggravated assault; deadly weapon without intent to kill.
59	784.021 (1) (b)	3rd	Aggravated assault; intent to commit felony.
60	784.041	3rd	Felony battery.

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61	784.048 (3)	3rd	Aggravated stalking; credible threat.
62	784.048 (5)	3rd	Aggravated stalking of person under 16.
63	784.07 (2) (c)	2nd	Aggravated assault on law enforcement officer.
64	784.074 (1) (b)	2nd	Aggravated assault on sexually violent predators facility staff.
65	784.08 (2) (b)	2nd	Aggravated assault on a person 65 years of age or older.
66	784.081 (2)	2nd	Aggravated assault on specified official or employee.
67	784.082 (2)	2nd	Aggravated assault by detained person on visitor or other

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			detainee.
68	784.083 (2)	2nd	Aggravated assault on code inspector.
69	787.02 (2)	3rd	False imprisonment; restraining with purpose other than those in s. 787.01.
70	790.115 (2) (d)	2nd	Discharging firearm or weapon on school property.
71	790.161 (2)	2nd	Make, possess, or throw destructive device with intent to do bodily harm or damage property.
72	790.164 (1)	2nd	False report of deadly explosive, weapon of mass destruction, or act of arson or violence to state property.
73	790.19	2nd	Shooting or throwing

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			deadly missiles into dwellings, vessels, or vehicles.
74	794.011 (8) (a)	3rd	Solicitation of minor to participate in sexual activity by custodial adult.
75	794.05 (1)	2nd	Unlawful sexual activity with specified minor.
76	800.04 (5) (d)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious molestation; victim 12 years of age or older but less than 16 years; offender less than 18 years.
77	800.04 (6) (b)	2nd	Lewd or lascivious conduct; offender 18 years of age or older.
78	806.031 (2)	2nd	Arson resulting in great bodily harm to firefighter or any

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79			other person.
	810.02 (3) (c)	2nd	Burglary of occupied structure; unarmed; no assault or battery.
80			
	812.014 (2) (b) 1.	2nd	Property stolen \$20,000 or more, but less than \$100,000, grand theft in 2nd degree.
81			
	812.015 (9)	2nd	Retail theft; property stolen \$300 or more; second or subsequent conviction.
82			
	812.13 (2) (c)	2nd	Robbery, no firearm or other weapon (strong-arm robbery).
83			
	817.034 (4) (a) 1.	1st	Communications fraud, value greater than \$50,000.
84			

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85	817.4821(5)	2nd	Possess cloning paraphernalia with intent to create cloned cellular telephones.
86	825.102(1)	3rd	Abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult.
87	825.102(3)(c)	3rd	Neglect of an elderly person or disabled adult.
88	825.1025(3)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious molestation of an elderly person or disabled adult.
89	825.103(2)(c)	3rd	Exploiting an elderly person or disabled adult and property is valued at less than \$20,000.
90	827.03(1)	3rd	Abuse of a child.

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91	827.03 (3) (c)	3rd	Neglect of a child.
92	827.071 (2) & (3)	2nd	Use or induce a child in a sexual performance, or promote or direct such performance.
93	836.05	2nd	Threats; extortion.
94	836.10	2nd	Written threats to kill or do bodily injury.
95	843.12	3rd	Aids or assists person to escape.
96	847.0135 (2)	3rd	Facilitates sexual conduct of or with a minor or the visual depiction of such conduct.
97	914.23	2nd	Retaliation against a witness, victim, or informant, with bodily injury.

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98	944.35 (3) (a) 2.	3rd	Committing malicious battery upon or inflicting cruel or inhuman treatment on an inmate or offender on community supervision, resulting in great bodily harm.
99	944.40	2nd	Escapes.
100	944.46	3rd	Harboring, concealing, aiding escaped prisoners.
101	944.47 (1) (a) 5.	2nd	Introduction of contraband (firearm, weapon, or explosive) into correctional facility.
	951.22 (1)	3rd	Intoxicating drug, firearm, or weapon introduced into county facility.



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102		(h) LEVEL 8	
103	316.193 (3) (c) 3.a.	2nd	DUI manslaughter.
104	316.1935 (4) (b)	1st	Aggravated fleeing or attempted eluding with serious bodily injury or death.
105	327.35 (3) (c) 3.	2nd	Vessel BUI manslaughter.
106	499.0051 (7)	1st	Forgery of prescription or legend drug labels.
107	499.0052	1st	Trafficking in contraband legend drugs.
108	560.123 (8) (b) 2.	2nd	Failure to report currency or payment instruments totaling or exceeding \$20,000, but less than \$100,000 by

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2007

money transmitter.

109

560.125 (5) (b)

2nd

Money transmitter  
business by  
unauthorized person,  
currency or payment  
instruments totaling  
or exceeding  
\$20,000, but less  
than \$100,000.

110

655.50 (10) (b) 2.

2nd

Failure to report  
financial  
transactions  
totaling or  
exceeding \$20,000,  
but less than  
\$100,000 by  
financial  
institutions.

111

777.03 (2) (a)

1st

Accessory after the  
fact, capital  
felony.

112

782.04 (4)

2nd

Killing of human  
without design when  
engaged in act or

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attempt of any  
felony other than  
arson, sexual  
battery, robbery,  
burglary,  
kidnapping, aircraft  
piracy, or  
unlawfully  
discharging bomb.

113

782.051(2)

1st

Attempted felony  
murder while  
perpetrating or  
attempting to  
perpetrate a felony  
not enumerated in  
s.782.04(3).

114

782.071(1)(b)

1st

Committing vehicular  
homicide and failing  
to render aid or  
give information.

115

782.072(2)

1st

Committing vessel  
homicide and failing  
to render aid or  
give information.

116

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117	790.161(3)	1st	Discharging a destructive device which results in bodily harm or property damage.
118	794.011(5)	2nd	Sexual battery, victim 12 years or over, offender does not use physical force likely to cause serious injury.
119	800.04(4)	2nd	Lewd or lascivious battery.
120	806.01(1)	1st	Maliciously damage dwelling or structure by fire or explosive, believing person in structure.
121	810.02(2)(a)	1st, PBL	Burglary with assault or battery.
	810.02(2)(b)	1st, PBL	Burglary; armed with explosives or

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			dangerous weapon.
122	810.02 (2) (c)	1st	Burglary of a dwelling or structure causing structural damage or \$1,000 or more property damage.
123	812.014 (2) (a) 2.	1st	Property stolen; cargo valued at \$50,000 or more, grand theft in 1st degree.
124	812.13 (2) (b)	1st	Robbery with a weapon.
125	812.135 (2) (c)	1st	Home-invasion robbery, no firearm, deadly weapon, or other weapon.
126	817.568 (6)	2nd	Fraudulent use of personal identification information of an individual under the

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2007

age of 18.

127

825.102(2)

2nd

Aggravated abuse of  
an elderly person or  
disabled adult.

128

825.1025(2)

2nd

Lewd or lascivious  
battery upon an  
elderly person or  
disabled adult.

129

825.103(2)(a)

1st

Exploiting an  
elderly person or  
disabled adult and  
property is valued  
at \$100,000 or more.

130

837.02(2)

2nd

Perjury in official  
proceedings relating  
to prosecution of a  
capital felony.

131

837.021(2)

2nd

Making contradictory  
statements in  
official proceedings  
relating to  
prosecution of a  
capital felony.

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132	860.121(2)(c)	1st	Shooting at or throwing any object in path of railroad vehicle resulting in great bodily harm.
133	860.16	1st	Aircraft piracy.
134	893.13(1)(b)	1st	Sell or deliver in excess of 10 grams of any substance specified in s. 893.03(1)(a) or (b).
135	893.13(2)(b)	1st	Purchase in excess of 10 grams of any substance specified in s. 893.03(1)(a) or (b).
136	893.13(6)(c)	1st	Possess in excess of 10 grams of any substance specified in s. 893.03(1)(a) or (b).
137	893.135(1)(a)2.	1st	Trafficking in

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			cannabis, more than 2,000 lbs., less than 10,000 lbs.
138	893.135 (1) (b) 1.b.	1st	Trafficking in cocaine, more than 200 grams, less than 400 grams.
139	893.135 (1) (c) 1.b.	1st	Trafficking in illegal drugs, more than 14 grams, less than 28 grams.
140	893.135 (1) (d) 1.b.	1st	Trafficking in phencyclidine, more than 200 grams, less than 400 grams.
141	893.135 (1) (e) 1.b.	1st	Trafficking in methaqualone, more than 5 kilograms, less than 25 kilograms.
142	893.135 (1) (f) 1.b.	1st	Trafficking in amphetamine, more than 28 grams, less



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than 200 grams.

143

893.135  
(1) (g) 1.b.

1st

Trafficking in  
flunitrazepam, 14  
grams or more, less  
than 28 grams.

144

893.135  
(1) (h) 1.b.

1st

Trafficking in  
gamma-hydroxybutyric  
acid (GHB), 5  
kilograms or more,  
less than 10  
kilograms.

145

893.135  
(1) (j) 1.b.

1st

Trafficking in 1,4-  
Butanediol, 5  
kilograms or more,  
less than 10  
kilograms.

146

893.135  
(1) (k) 2.b.

1st

Trafficking in  
Phenethylamines, 200  
grams or more, less  
than 400 grams.

147

895.03 (1)

1st

Use or invest  
proceeds derived  
from pattern of

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2007

racketeering  
activity.

148

895.03 (2)

1st

Acquire or maintain  
through racketeering  
activity any  
interest in or  
control of any  
enterprise or real  
property.

149

895.03 (3)

1st

Conduct or  
participate in any  
enterprise through  
pattern of  
racketeering  
activity.

150

896.101 (5) (b)

2nd

Money laundering,  
financial  
transactions  
totaling or  
exceeding \$20,000,  
but less than  
\$100,000.

151

896.104 (4) (a) 2.

2nd

Structuring  
transactions to

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evade reporting or  
registration  
requirements,  
financial  
transactions  
totaling or  
exceeding \$20,000  
but less than  
\$100,000.

152

(i) LEVEL 9

153

316.193  
(3) (c) 3.b.

1st

DUI manslaughter;  
failing to render  
aid or give  
information.

154

327.35 (3) (c) 3.b.

1st

BUI manslaughter;  
failing to render  
aid or give  
information.

155

499.00535

1st

Sale or purchase of  
contraband legend  
drugs resulting in  
great bodily harm.

156

560.123 (8) (b) 3.

1st

Failure to report

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2007

currency or payment  
instruments totaling  
or exceeding  
\$100,000 by money  
transmitter.

157

560.125 (5) (c)

1st

Money transmitter  
business by  
unauthorized person,  
currency, or payment  
instruments totaling  
or exceeding  
\$100,000.

158

655.50 (10) (b) 3.

1st

Failure to report  
financial  
transactions  
totaling or  
exceeding \$100,000  
by financial  
institution.

159

775.0844

1st

Aggravated white  
collar crime.

160

782.04 (1)

1st

Attempt, conspire,  
or solicit to commit  
premeditated murder.

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161	782.04 (3)	1st, PBL	Accomplice to murder in connection with arson, sexual battery, robbery, burglary, and other specified felonies.
162	782.051 (1)	1st	Attempted felony murder while perpetrating or attempting to perpetrate a felony enumerated in s. 782.04 (3) .
163	782.07 (2)	1st	Aggravated manslaughter of an elderly person or disabled adult.
164	787.01 (1) (a) 1.	1st, PBL	Kidnapping; hold for ransom or reward or as a shield or hostage.
165	787.01 (1) (a) 2.	1st, PBL	Kidnapping with intent to commit or

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			facilitate commission of any felony.
166	787.01 (1) (a) 4.	1st, PBL	Kidnapping with intent to interfere with performance of any governmental or political function.
167	787.02 (3) (a)	1st	False imprisonment; child under age 13; perpetrator also commits aggravated child abuse, sexual battery, or lewd or lascivious battery, molestation, conduct, or exhibition.
168	790.161	1st	Attempted capital destructive device offense.
169	790.166 (2)	1st, PBL	Possessing, selling, using, or attempting to use a weapon of

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2007

mass destruction.

170

794.011(2)

1st

Attempted sexual  
battery; victim less  
than 12 years of  
age.

171

794.011(2)

Life

Sexual battery;  
offender younger  
than 18 years and  
commits sexual  
battery on a person  
less than 12 years.

172

794.011(4)

1st

Sexual battery;  
victim 12 years or  
older, certain  
circumstances.

173

794.011(8)(b)

1st

Sexual battery;  
engage in sexual  
conduct with minor  
12 to 18 years by  
person in familial  
or custodial  
authority.

174

800.04(5)(b)

Life

Lewd or lascivious

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			molestation; victim less than 12 years; offender 18 years or older.
175	812.13 (2) (a)	1st, PBL	Robbery with firearm or other deadly weapon.
176	812.133 (2) (a)	1st, PBL	Carjacking; firearm or other deadly weapon.
177	812.135 (2) (b)	1st	Home-invasion robbery with weapon.
178	817.568 (7)	2nd, PBL	Fraudulent use of personal identification information of an individual under the age of 18 by his or her parent, legal guardian, or person exercising custodial authority.
179	827.03 (2)	1st	Aggravated child



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abuse.

180

847.0145(1)

1st

Selling, or  
otherwise  
transferring custody  
or control, of a  
minor.

181

847.0145(2)

1st

Purchasing, or  
otherwise obtaining  
custody or control,  
of a minor.

182

859.01

1st

Poisoning or  
introducing  
bacteria,  
radioactive  
materials, viruses,  
or chemical  
compounds into food,  
drink, medicine, or  
water with intent to  
kill or injure  
another person.

183

893.135

1st

Attempted capital  
trafficking offense.

184

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185	893.135 (1) (a) 3.	1st	Trafficking in cannabis, more than 10,000 lbs.
186	893.135 (1) (b) 1.c.	1st	Trafficking in cocaine, more than 400 grams, less than 150 kilograms.
187	893.135 (1) (c) 1.c.	1st	Trafficking in illegal drugs, more than 28 grams, less than 30 kilograms.
188	893.135 (1) (d) 1.c.	1st	Trafficking in phencyclidine, more than 400 grams.
189	893.135 (1) (e) 1.c.	1st	Trafficking in methaqualone, more than 25 kilograms.
190	893.135 (1) (f) 1.c.	1st	Trafficking in amphetamine, more than 200 grams.
	893.135 (1) (h) 1.c.	1st	Trafficking in gamma-hydroxybutyric

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acid (GHB), 10  
kilograms or more.

191

893.135                      1st  
(1) (j) 1.c.

Trafficking in 1,4-  
Butanediol, 10  
kilograms or more.

192

893.135                      1st  
(1) (k) 2.c.

Trafficking in  
Phenethylamines, 400  
grams or more.

193

896.101 (5) (c)              1st

Money laundering,  
financial  
instruments totaling  
or exceeding  
\$100,000.

194

896.104 (4) (a) 3.              1st

Structuring  
transactions to  
evade reporting or  
registration  
requirements,  
financial  
transactions  
totaling or  
exceeding \$100,000.

195

196

Section 3. This act shall take effect October 1, 2007.



## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

**BILL #:** HB 449

Criminal Acts Committed During State of Emergency

**SPONSOR(S):** Snyder

**TIED BILLS:**

**IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** SB 214

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REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR
1) <u>Committee on Homeland Security &amp; Public Safety</u>	_____	Kramer <i>TK</i>	Kramer <i>TK</i>
2) <u>Safety &amp; Security Council</u>	_____	_____	_____
3) <u>Policy &amp; Budget Council</u>	_____	_____	_____
4) _____	_____	_____	_____
5) _____	_____	_____	_____

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### SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The bill reclassifies the felony degree of certain burglary and theft offenses if any of them were committed within a county that is subject to a state of emergency declared by the Governor under ch. 252, F.S., after the declaration of emergency is made, and the perpetration of the offense was facilitated by conditions arising from the emergency. The term "conditions arising from the emergency" means civil unrest, power outages, curfews, voluntary or mandatory evacuations, or a reduction in the presence of or response time for first responders or homeland security personnel.

The offense severity ranking level of the burglary and theft offenses is increased by one level if the offenses are reclassified.

A person arrested for committing any of these offenses within a county that is subject to such a state of emergency may not be released until the person appears before a committing magistrate at a first-appearance hearing.

## FULL ANALYSIS

### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

#### A. HOUSE PRINCIPLES ANALYSIS:

Provide limited government -- This bill increases criminal penalties for certain acts committed during a state of emergency.

Promote personal responsibility -- This bill seeks to deter wrongful conduct by increasing criminal penalties for certain acts committed after a state of emergency.

#### B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

##### **Burglary**

Section 810.02(1)(b)1., F.S., defines "burglary" as:

- Entering a dwelling, a structure, or a conveyance with the intent to commit an offense therein, unless the premises are at the time open to the public or the defendant is licensed or invited to enter; or
- Notwithstanding a licensed or invited entry, remaining in a dwelling, structure, or conveyance:
  - Surreptitiously, with the intent to commit an offense therein;
  - After permission to remain therein has been withdrawn, with the intent to commit an offense therein; or
  - To commit or attempt to commit a forcible felony.

Burglary is a second degree felony<sup>1</sup>, punishable by up to fifteen years in prison,<sup>2</sup> if in the course of committing the offense, he or she does not commit an assault or battery and is not and does not become armed with a dangerous weapon or explosive, and the person enters or remains in a:

- Dwelling, and there is another person in the dwelling at the time the offender enters or remains;
- Dwelling, and there is not another person in the dwelling at the time the offender enters or remains;
- Structure, and there is another person in the structure at the time the offender enters or remains; or
- Conveyance, and there is another person in the conveyance at the time the offender enters or remains.

Burglary is a third degree felony,<sup>3</sup> punishable by up to five years in prison<sup>4</sup> if, in the course of committing the offense, the offender does not commit an assault or battery and is not and does not become armed with a dangerous weapon or explosive, and the person enters or remains in a:

- Structure, and there is not another person in the structure at the time the offender enters or remains; or
- Conveyance, and there is not another person in the conveyance at the time the offender enters or remains.

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<sup>1</sup> s. 810.02(3), F.S

<sup>2</sup> s. 775.082(3)(c), F.S

<sup>3</sup> s. 810.02(4)

<sup>4</sup> s. 775.082(3)(d), F.S.

## **Grand theft**

Section 812.014(1), F.S., states that a person commits "theft" if he or she knowingly obtains or uses, or endeavors to obtain or to use, the property of another with intent to, either temporarily or permanently:

- Deprive the other person of a right to the property or a benefit from the property.
- Appropriate the property to his or her own use or to the use of any person not entitled to the use of the property.

Under s. 812.014(2)(b), F.S., a person commits grand theft of the second degree, which is a second degree felony, if:

- The property stolen is valued at \$20,000 or more, but less than \$100,000;
- The property stolen is cargo valued at less than \$50,000 that has entered the stream of interstate or intrastate commerce from the shipper's loading platform to the consignee's receiving dock; or
- The property stolen is emergency medical equipment, valued at \$300 or more, that is taken from a facility licensed under ch. 395, F.S., or from an aircraft or vehicle permitted under ch. 401, F.S.

Under s. 812.014(2)(c), F.S., a person commits grand theft of the third degree, which is a third degree felony, if the property stolen is:

- Valued at \$300 or more, but less than \$5,000;
- Valued at \$5,000 or more, but less than \$10,000;
- Valued at \$10,000 or more, but less than \$20,000;
- A will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument;
- A firearm;
- A motor vehicle, except as provided in s. 812.014(2)(a), F.S.;
- Any commercially farmed animal, including any animal of the equine, bovine, or swine class, or other grazing animal, and including aquaculture species raised at a certified aquaculture facility;
- Any fire extinguisher;
- Any amount of citrus fruit consisting of 2,000 or more individual pieces of fruit;
- Taken from a designated construction site identified by the posting of a sign as provided for in s. 810.09(2)(d), F.S.;
- Any stop sign; or
- Anhydrous ammonia.

In terms of the maximum penalty, all of the criminal acts of theft are indistinguishable since they are all third degree felonies. However, the Legislature has distinguished some of these acts as being more serious than others by ranking some of these acts higher in the Criminal Punishment Code's offense severity ranking chart (s. 921.0022, F.S.) than other acts. For example, theft of property valued at \$5,000 or more, but less than \$10,000, is a Level 3 offense; theft of property valued at \$10,000 or more, but less than \$20,000, is a Level 4 offense. Each level accrues a specific number of sentencing points; the greater the ranking level, the greater the number of points. Assuming the theft is the primary offense, the sentencing points accrued for the offense's level as a primary offense, combined with any sentencing points that may be accrued for other factors, such as additional offenses and prior offenses, determine total sentencing points, which when entered into a mathematical formula, determine the lowest permissible sentence that can be imposed for the offense.

## **Emergency declaration by the Governor under ch. 252, F.S.**

Section 252.36(1)(a), F.S., provides, in part, that, in the event of an emergency beyond local control, the Governor, or, in the Governor's absence, her or his successor as provided by law, may assume direct operational control over all or any part of the emergency management functions within this state,

and she or he shall have the power through proper process of law to carry out the provisions of this section.

Section 252.36(1)(b), F.S., provides that, pursuant to the authority vested in her or him under paragraph (a), the Governor may issue executive orders, proclamations, and rules and may amend or rescind them. Such executive orders, proclamations, and rules shall have the force and effect of law.

Section 252.36(2), F.S., provides that a state of emergency shall be declared by executive order or proclamation of the Governor if she or he finds an emergency has occurred or that the occurrence or the threat thereof is imminent. The state of emergency shall continue until the Governor finds that the threat or danger has been dealt with to the extent that the emergency conditions no longer exist and she or he terminates the state of emergency by executive order or proclamation, but no state of emergency may continue for longer than 60 days unless renewed by the Governor.

The Legislature by concurrent resolution may terminate a state of emergency at any time. Thereupon, the Governor shall issue an executive order or proclamation ending the state of emergency. All executive orders or proclamations issued under this section shall indicate the nature of the emergency, the area or areas threatened, and the conditions which have brought the emergency about or which make possible its termination. An executive order or proclamation shall be promptly disseminated by means calculated to bring its contents to the attention of the general public; and, unless the circumstances attendant upon the emergency prevent or impede such filing, the order or proclamation shall be filed promptly with the Department of State and in the offices of the county commissioners in the counties to which the order or proclamation applies.

#### **Examples of enhanced penalties for unlawful acts committed during a declared state of emergency**

Section 501.160(2), F.S., provides that, upon a declaration of a state of emergency by the Governor, it is unlawful and a violation of s. 501.204, F.S., for a person or her or his agent or employee to rent or sell or offer to rent or sell at an unconscionable price within the area for which the state of emergency is declared, any essential commodity including, but not limited to, supplies, services, provisions, or equipment that is necessary for consumption or use as a direct result of the emergency. Section 501.160(3), F.S., provides that it is likewise a violation of s. 501.204, F.S., for any person to impose unconscionable prices for lease or rental of a dwelling or storage unit during a declared state of emergency. These prohibitions remain in effect until the declaration expires or is terminated.

Section 501.204(1), F.S., states that unfair methods of competition, unconscionable acts or practices, and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce are unlawful. This section is in Part II of ch. 501, F.S. (the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act). Section 501.160(8), F.S., provides that any violation of the section may be enforced by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the office of the state attorney, or the Department of Legal Affairs.

#### **2005 legislation providing for reclassification of certain felonies committed during a declared state of emergency**

In 2005, the Legislature passed HB 207. The House bill would have reclassified the felony degree of burglary and theft offenses contained in that subsection burglary or theft was committed within an area subject to a state of emergency declared by the Governor under ch. 252, F.S. The offense severity ranking level of the burglary or theft offense would have been increased by one level if reclassified.

The bill also would have required that a person arrested for committing a burglary within a declared state of emergency area not be released before appearing before a committing magistrate at a first-appearance hearing.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Rule 3.130, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure, address first appearance hearings. It provides, in part, that "[e]xcept when previously released in a lawful manner, every arrested person shall be taken before a judicial officer, either in person or by electronic audiovisual device in the discretion of the court, within 24 hours of arrest."



Governor Bush vetoed HB 207. The Governor's reasons for vetoing the bill, as expressed in his veto message, were as follows:

I am vetoing the bill because I am concerned that the scope of the bill is overly broad. The enhanced penalties would have application beyond just looting<sup>6</sup> in the days following a disaster. House Bill 207, as worded, would increase burglary and theft penalties at any time a state of emergency exists anywhere in the state. The consequences of this wording are sweeping, considering that states of emergency can last for months following a disaster. To this day, for example -- almost eight months after last summer's hurricanes ceased -- the State of Florida continues under a limited state of emergency (see Executive Order 05-103). Although this bill is well intended, it creates a significant unintended consequence, therefore: enhanced penalties for looting would carry on long beyond the existence of a disaster-induced "looting" scenario.

For this reason, I withhold my approval of House Bill 207, and do hereby veto the same.<sup>7</sup>

#### Provisions of HB 449

The bill amends s.810.02, F.S. (burglary), and s. 812.014, F.S. (theft), to reclassify the felony degree of certain burglary and theft offenses if any of them were committed within a county that is subject to a state of emergency declared by the Governor under ch. 252, F.S., after the declaration of emergency is made, and the perpetration of the offense was facilitated by conditions arising from the emergency. The term "conditions arising from the emergency" is defined to mean civil unrest, power outages, curfews, voluntary or mandatory evacuations, or a reduction in the presence of or response time for first responders or homeland security personnel.

The offense severity ranking level of the burglary and theft offenses is increased by one level if the offenses are reclassified. The following chart summarizes all of the offenses reclassified by this bill and the increased ranking:

Looting Offenses		Reclassification if committed during a state of emergency
Description of Offense	Current Penalty	
Burglary of a dwelling, whether occupied or not, if the offender does not make an assault or battery, and the offender is not and does not become armed with a dangerous weapon or explosive. ss. 810.02(3)(a)-(b), F.S.	2nd degree felony, Level 7	1st degree felony, Level 8
Burglary of an occupied structure if the offender does not make an assault or battery, and the offender is not and does not become armed with a dangerous weapon or explosive. s. 810.02(3)(c), F.S.	2nd degree felony, Level 6	1st degree felony, Level 7
Burglary of an occupied conveyance if the offender does not make an assault or battery, and the offender is not and does not become armed with a dangerous weapon or explosive. s. 810.02(3)(d), F.S.	2nd degree felony, Level 7	1st degree felony, Level 8
Burglary of an unoccupied structure if the offender does not make an assault or battery, and the offender is not and does not become armed with a dangerous weapon or explosive. s. 810.02(4)(a), F.S.	3rd degree felony, Level 4	2nd degree felony, Level 5

<sup>6</sup> Looting is not a statutory term nor is it a crime *per se*. Looting is a word that is descriptive of crimes such as burglary and theft that occur during a riot or civil emergency. Florida law currently punishes burglary and theft without regard to whether such crimes occur during a riot or civil emergency.

<sup>7</sup> Governor's Veto Message (letter from Governor Jeb Bush to Secretary of State Glenda Hood, dated June 2, 2005).

Looting Offenses		Reclassification if committed during a state of emergency
Description of Offense	Current Penalty	
Burglary of an unoccupied conveyance if the offender does not make an assault or battery, and the offender is not and does not become armed with a dangerous weapon or explosive. s. 810.02(4)(b), F.S.	3rd degree felony, Level 4	2nd degree felony, Level 5
Theft of property valued between \$20,000 and \$100,000. s. 812.014(2)(b)1., F.S.	2nd degree felony, Level 6	1st degree felony, Level 7
Theft of cargo that has entered the stream of commerce and is valued less than \$50,000. s. 812.014(2)(b)2., F.S.	2nd degree felony, Level 7	1st degree felony, Level 8
Theft of certain emergency medical equipment valued in excess of \$300. s. 812.014(2)(b)3., F.S.	2nd degree felony, Level 7	1st degree felony, Level 8
Theft of property valued between \$10,000 and \$20,000. s. 812.014(2)(c)3., F.S.	3rd degree felony, Level 4	2nd degree felony, Level 5
Theft of property valued between \$5,000 and \$10,000. s. 812.014(2)(c)2., F.S.	3rd degree felony, Level 3	2nd degree felony, Level 4

The bill responds to concern's expressed in Governor Bush's veto message for HB 207 that enhanced penalties for looting "would carry on long beyond the existence of a disaster-induced 'looting' scenario" by limiting the application of felony reclassification and ranking enhancement provisions to burglaries and thefts that occur during a declared state of emergency and that are "facilitated by conditions arising from the emergency." Such "conditions" are limited to "civil unrest, power outages, curfews, voluntary or mandatory evacuations, or a reduction in the presence of or response time for first responders or homeland security personnel."

The bill also provides that a person arrested for committing any of these offenses within a county that is subject to such a state of emergency may not be released until the person appears before a committing magistrate at a first-appearance hearing.

#### C. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1. Amends s. 810.02, F.S. relating to burglary.

Section 2. Amends s. 812.014, F.S. relating to theft.

Section 3. Provides effective date of July 1, 2007.

### II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

#### A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

##### 1. Revenues:

None.

##### 2. Expenditures:

On February 16, 2007, the Criminal Justice Impact Conference classified the prison bed impact of this bill as indeterminate. It is not possible to predict the number and duration of declarations of state of emergencies that will occur in the future.

#### B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

Provisions requiring a person to be held pending first appearance may increase local government expenditures due to increased jail bed utilization.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

See above.

### III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

The bill appears to be exempt from the requirements of Article VII, Section 18 of the Florida Constitution because it is a criminal law.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

D. STATEMENT OF THE SPONSOR

The bill sponsor submitted the following statement:

This bill, if enacted, will protect property owners during a most vulnerable time following a natural disaster, such as a hurricane or tornado. It provides law enforcement a much needed tool in protecting personal property left exposed after disasters.

### IV. AMENDMENTS/COUNCIL SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to criminal acts committed during a state of emergency; amending s. 810.02, F.S.; providing enhanced penalties for specified burglaries that are committed during a state of emergency declared by the Governor and facilitated by conditions arising from the emergency; prohibiting the release of a person arrested for committing a burglary during such a state of emergency until that person appears before a magistrate at a first-appearance hearing; requiring that a felony burglary committed during a state of emergency declared by the Governor be reclassified one level above the current ranking of the offense committed; amending s. 812.014, F.S.; providing enhanced penalties for the theft of certain property stolen during a state of emergency declared by the Governor and facilitated by conditions arising from the emergency; requiring that a felony theft committed during such a state of emergency be reclassified one level above the current ranking of the offense committed; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 810.02, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

810.02 Burglary.--

(3) Burglary is a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if, in the

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29 course of committing the offense, the offender does not make an  
30 assault or battery and is not and does not become armed with a  
31 dangerous weapon or explosive, and the offender enters or  
32 remains in a:

33 (a) Dwelling, and there is another person in the dwelling  
34 at the time the offender enters or remains;

35 (b) Dwelling, and there is not another person in the  
36 dwelling at the time the offender enters or remains;

37 (c) Structure, and there is another person in the  
38 structure at the time the offender enters or remains; or

39 (d) Conveyance, and there is another person in the  
40 conveyance at the time the offender enters or remains.

41  
42 However, if the burglary is committed within a county that is  
43 subject to a state of emergency declared by the Governor under  
44 chapter 252 after the declaration of emergency is made and the  
45 perpetration of the burglary is facilitated by conditions  
46 arising from the emergency, the burglary is a felony of the  
47 first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083,  
48 or s. 775.084. As used in this subsection, the term "conditions  
49 arising from the emergency" means civil unrest, power outages,  
50 curfews, voluntary or mandatory evacuations, or a reduction in  
51 the presence of or response time for first responders or  
52 homeland security personnel. A person arrested for committing a  
53 burglary within a county that is subject to such a state of  
54 emergency may not be released until the person appears before a  
55 committing magistrate at a first-appearance hearing. For  
56 purposes of sentencing under chapter 921, a felony offense that

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57 is reclassified under this subsection is ranked one level above  
58 the ranking under s. 921.0022 or s. 921.0023 of the offense  
59 committed.

60 (4) Burglary is a felony of the third degree, punishable  
61 as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if, in the  
62 course of committing the offense, the offender does not make an  
63 assault or battery and is not and does not become armed with a  
64 dangerous weapon or explosive, and the offender enters or  
65 remains in a:

66 (a) Structure, and there is not another person in the  
67 structure at the time the offender enters or remains; or

68 (b) Conveyance, and there is not another person in the  
69 conveyance at the time the offender enters or remains.

70  
71 However, if the burglary is committed within a county that is  
72 subject to a state of emergency declared by the Governor under  
73 chapter 252 after the declaration of emergency is made and the  
74 perpetration of the burglary is facilitated by conditions  
75 arising from the emergency, the burglary is a felony of the  
76 second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083,  
77 or s. 775.084. As used in this subsection, the term "conditions  
78 arising from the emergency" means civil unrest, power outages,  
79 curfews, voluntary or mandatory evacuations, or a reduction in  
80 the presence of or response time for first responders or  
81 homeland security personnel. A person arrested for committing a  
82 burglary within a county that is subject to such a state of  
83 emergency may not be released until the person appears before a  
84 committing magistrate at a first-appearance hearing. For

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85 purposes of sentencing under chapter 921, a felony offense that  
86 is reclassified under this subsection is ranked one level above  
87 the ranking under s. 921.0022 or s. 921.0023 of the offense  
88 committed.

89 Section 2. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (2) of  
90 section 812.014, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

91 812.014 Theft.--

92 (2)

93 (b)1. If the property stolen is valued at \$20,000 or more,  
94 but less than \$100,000;

95 2. The property stolen is cargo valued at less than  
96 \$50,000 that has entered the stream of interstate or intrastate  
97 commerce from the shipper's loading platform to the consignee's  
98 receiving dock; or

99 3. The property stolen is emergency medical equipment,  
100 valued at \$300 or more, that is taken from a facility licensed  
101 under chapter 395 or from an aircraft or vehicle permitted under  
102 chapter 401,

103  
104 the offender commits grand theft in the second degree,  
105 punishable as a felony of the second degree, as provided in s.  
106 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. Emergency medical equipment  
107 means mechanical or electronic apparatus used to provide  
108 emergency services and care as defined in s. 395.002(10) or to  
109 treat medical emergencies. However, if the property is stolen  
110 within a county that is subject to a state of emergency declared  
111 by the Governor under chapter 252, the theft is committed after  
112 the declaration of emergency is made, and the perpetration of

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113 the theft is facilitated by conditions arising from the  
114 emergency, the theft is a felony of the first degree, punishable  
115 as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. As used in  
116 this paragraph, the term "conditions arising from the emergency"  
117 means civil unrest, power outages, curfews, voluntary or  
118 mandatory evacuations, or a reduction in the presence of or  
119 response time for first responders or homeland security  
120 personnel. For purposes of sentencing under chapter 921, a  
121 felony offense that is reclassified under this paragraph is  
122 ranked one level above the ranking under s. 921.0022 or s.  
123 921.0023 of the offense committed.

124 (c) It is grand theft of the third degree and a felony of  
125 the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.  
126 775.083, or s. 775.084, if the property stolen is:

- 127 1. Valued at \$300 or more, but less than \$5,000.
- 128 2. Valued at \$5,000 or more, but less than \$10,000.
- 129 3. Valued at \$10,000 or more, but less than \$20,000.
- 130 4. A will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument.
- 131 5. A firearm.
- 132 6. A motor vehicle, except as provided in paragraph

133 (2) (a).

134 7. Any commercially farmed animal, including any animal of  
135 the equine, bovine, or swine class, or other grazing animal, and  
136 including aquaculture species raised at a certified aquaculture  
137 facility. If the property stolen is aquaculture species raised  
138 at a certified aquaculture facility, then a \$10,000 fine shall  
139 be imposed.

- 140 8. Any fire extinguisher.



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141 9. Any amount of citrus fruit consisting of 2,000 or more  
142 individual pieces of fruit.

143 10. Taken from a designated construction site identified  
144 by the posting of a sign as provided for in s. 810.09(2)(d).

145 11. Any stop sign.

146 12. Anhydrous ammonia.

147  
148 However, if the property is stolen within a county that is  
149 subject to a state of emergency declared by the Governor under  
150 chapter 252, the property is stolen after the declaration of  
151 emergency is made, and the perpetration of the theft is  
152 facilitated by conditions arising from the emergency, the  
153 offender commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as  
154 provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if the  
155 property is valued at \$5,000 or more, but less than \$10,000, as  
156 provided under subparagraph 2., or if the property is valued at  
157 \$10,000 or more, but less than \$20,000, as provided under  
158 subparagraph 3. As used in this paragraph, the term "conditions  
159 arising from the emergency" means civil unrest, power outages,  
160 curfews, voluntary or mandatory evacuations, or a reduction in  
161 the presence of or the response time for first responders or  
162 homeland security personnel. For purposes of sentencing under  
163 chapter 921, a felony offense that is reclassified under this  
164 paragraph is ranked one level above the ranking under s.  
165 921.0022 or s. 921.0023 of the offense committed.

166 Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2007.





## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

**BILL #:** HB 723  
**SPONSOR(S):** Thompson  
**TIED BILLS:**

Correctional and Law Enforcement Officer Discipline

**IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** SB 690

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REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR
1) <u>Committee on Homeland Security &amp; Public Safety</u>	_____	Cunningham 	Kramer 
2) <u>Safety &amp; Security Council</u>	_____	_____	_____
3) _____	_____	_____	_____
4) _____	_____	_____	_____
5) _____	_____	_____	_____

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### SUMMARY ANALYSIS

Section 112.533, F.S., currently requires law enforcement and correctional agencies to establish procedures for the receipt, investigation, and determination of complaints against law enforcement and correctional officers. Although these procedures vary from agency to agency, most agencies generate investigative reports summarizing the agency's findings. This bill requires law enforcement or correctional agency personnel who are investigating a complaint against an officer and who are preparing an investigative report or summary regarding such complaint to:

- Verify pursuant to s. 92.525, F.S., that the contents of the report are true and accurate based upon the officer's information and belief; and
- Include the following statement:

"I, the undersigned, do hereby swear, under penalty of perjury, that, to the best of my personal knowledge, information and belief, I have not knowingly or willfully deprived, or allowed another to deprive, the subject of the investigation of any of the rights contained in ss. 112.532 and 112.533, Florida Statutes"

The bill further specifies that the verifications be completed prior to the determination as to whether to proceed with disciplinary action or to file disciplinary charges.

## FULL ANALYSIS

### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

#### A. HOUSE PRINCIPLES ANALYSIS:

**Provide Limited Government** - The bill requires law enforcement and correctional agencies to verify that the contents of investigative reports relating to complaints against officers are true and accurate, and to include in the report a statement relating to compliance with the Law Enforcement Officer's Bill of Rights.

#### B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

##### Law Enforcement Officer's Bill of Rights

Law enforcement<sup>1</sup> and correctional officers<sup>2</sup> have certain statutory rights and privileges while under investigation. Currently, Part VI of Chapter 112, commonly known as the "Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights," grants law enforcement officers and correctional officers specific rights when the officer is under investigation and subject to interrogation by members or his or her agency for any reason which could lead to disciplinary action, demotion or dismissal.

Currently, if an agency fails to comply with the provisions of the Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights, an officer who is personally injured by such failure to comply may apply directly to the circuit court of the county where the agency is headquartered for an injunction to restrain and enjoin the violation and to compel performance of the agency's duties.<sup>3</sup> Such officer may also file a civil suit for damages.<sup>4</sup>

##### Investigative Reports

Section 112.533, F.S., currently requires law enforcement and correctional agencies to establish procedures for the receipt, investigation, and determination of complaints against law enforcement and correctional officers. These procedures vary from agency to agency. However, in most instances when a complaint against an officer is filed, agencies investigate the complaint and generate investigative reports that summarize the agency's findings.

Currently, Florida law provides criminal penalties for making false investigative reports.<sup>5</sup> However, there is no law specifically requiring that the person preparing an investigative report verify pursuant to s. 92.525, F.S., that the contents of the report are true and accurate based upon the preparer's information and belief.<sup>6</sup> Nor is there a current statutory requirement that a person preparing an investigative report include any type of statement regarding compliance with the Law Enforcement Officer's Bill of Rights.

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<sup>1</sup> The term "law enforcement officer" is defined as follows: "any person, other than a chief of police, who is employed full time by any municipality or the state or any political subdivision thereof and whose primary responsibility is the prevention and detection of crime or the enforcement of the penal, traffic, or highway laws of this state; and includes any person who is appointed by the sheriff as a deputy sheriff pursuant to s. 30.07." s. 112.531(1), F.S.

<sup>2</sup> The term "correctional officer" is defined as follows: "any person, other than a warden, who is appointed or employed full time by the state or any political subdivision thereof whose primary responsibility is the supervision, protection, care, custody, or control of inmates within a correctional institution; and includes correctional probation officers, as defined in s. 943.10(3). However, the term "correctional officer" does not include any secretarial, clerical, or professionally trained personnel." s. 112.531(2), F.S.

<sup>3</sup> s. 112.534, F.S.

<sup>4</sup> s. 112.532(3), F.S.

<sup>5</sup> See s. 837.06, F.S., (whoever knowingly makes a false statement in writing with the intent to mislead a public servant in the performance of his/her official duties is guilty of a second degree misdemeanor); s. 838.022, F.S., (It is unlawful for a public servant, with corrupt intent to obtain a benefit for any person or to cause harm to another, to falsify, or cause another person to falsify, any official record or official document); s. 944.33, F.S., (If any prison inspector knowingly makes a false report of his/ her findings, he/she shall be guilty of a third degree felony).

<sup>6</sup> Section 92.525, F.S., provides two methods of document verification (by oath or affirmation or by the signing of a written declaration) and provides that it is a third degree felony to knowingly make a false declaration.

## **Effect of the Bill**

This bill requires law enforcement or correctional agency personnel who are investigating a complaint against an officer and who are preparing an investigative report or summary regarding such complaint to:

- Verify pursuant to s. 92.525, F.S., that the contents of the report are true and accurate based upon the officer's information and belief; and
- Include the following statement in the report or summary:

"I, the undersigned, do hereby swear, under penalty of perjury, that, to the best of my personal knowledge, information and belief, I have not knowingly or willfully deprived, or allowed another to deprive, the subject of the investigation of any of the rights contained in ss. 112.532 and 112.533, Florida Statutes"

The bill further specifies that the verifications be completed prior to the determination as to whether to proceed with disciplinary action or to file disciplinary charges.

### **C. SECTION DIRECTORY:**

**Section 1.** Amends s. 112.533, F.S., requiring certain investigative reports to include a statement relating to compliance with s. 112.532, F.S., and be verified.

**Section 2.** This act takes effect upon becoming a law.

## **II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

### **A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:**

#### **1. Revenues:**

None.

#### **2. Expenditures:**

None.

### **B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:**

#### **1. Revenues:**

None.

#### **2. Expenditures:**

None.

### **C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:**

None.

### **D. FISCAL COMMENTS:**

None.

### **III. COMMENTS**

#### **A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:**

##### **1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:**

Not applicable because this bill does not appear to: require the counties or cities to spend funds or take action requiring the expenditure of funds; reduce the authority that cities or counties have to raise revenues in the aggregate; or reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with cities or counties.

##### **2. Other:**

None.

#### **B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:**

None.

#### **C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:**

None.

#### **D. STATEMENT OF THE SPONSOR**

No comment submitted.

### **IV. AMENDMENTS/COUNCIL SUBSTITUTE CHANGES**

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to correctional and law enforcement officer discipline; amending s. 112.533, F.S.; requiring that certain investigative reports include a statement relating to compliance with ss. 112.532 and 112.533, F.S., and that these reports be verified; requiring that certain statements be made under oath and subject to prosecution for perjury; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 112.533, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

112.533 Receipt and processing of complaints.--

(1) Every law enforcement agency and correctional agency shall establish and put into operation a system for the receipt, investigation, and determination of complaints received by such agency from any person, which shall be the procedure for investigating a complaint against a law enforcement and correctional officer and for determining whether to proceed with disciplinary action or to file disciplinary charges, notwithstanding any other law or ordinance to the contrary. When law enforcement or correctional agency personnel assigned the responsibility of investigating the complaint prepare an investigative report or summary, regardless of form, the person preparing the report shall, at the time the report is completed:

(a) Verify pursuant to s. 92.525 that the contents of the report are true and accurate based upon the person's personal

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29 knowledge, information, and belief.

30 (b) Include the following statement, sworn and subscribed  
31 to pursuant to s. 92.525:

32  
33 "I, the undersigned, do hereby swear, under penalty of perjury,  
34 that, to the best of my personal knowledge, information, and  
35 belief, I have not knowingly or willfully deprived, or allowed  
36 another to deprive, the subject of the investigation of any of  
37 the rights contained in ss. 112.532 and 112.533, Florida  
38 Statutes."

39  
40 The requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) shall be completed  
41 prior to the determination as to whether to proceed with  
42 disciplinary action or to file disciplinary charges. This  
43 subsection does not preclude the Criminal Justice Standards and  
44 Training Commission from exercising its authority under chapter  
45 943.

46 (2)(a) A complaint filed against a law enforcement officer  
47 or correctional officer with a law enforcement agency or  
48 correctional agency and all information obtained pursuant to the  
49 investigation by the agency of such complaint shall be  
50 confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1)  
51 until the investigation ceases to be active, or until the agency  
52 head or the agency head's designee provides written notice to  
53 the officer who is the subject of the complaint, either  
54 personally or by mail, that the agency has either:

55 1. Concluded the investigation with a finding not to  
56 proceed with disciplinary action or to file charges; or



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57           2.   Concluded the investigation with a finding to proceed  
58 with disciplinary action or to file charges.

59  
60 Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the officer who is the  
61 subject of the complaint, along with legal counsel or any other  
62 representative of his or her choice, may review the complaint  
63 and all statements regardless of form made by the complainant  
64 and witnesses immediately prior to the beginning of the  
65 investigative interview. All statements, regardless of form,  
66 provided by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer  
67 during the course of a complaint investigation of that officer  
68 shall be made under oath pursuant to s. 92.525. Knowingly false  
69 statements given by a law enforcement officer or correctional  
70 officer under investigation may subject the law enforcement  
71 officer or correctional officer to prosecution for perjury. If a  
72 witness to a complaint is incarcerated in a correctional  
73 facility and may be under the supervision of, or have contact  
74 with, the officer under investigation, only the names and  
75 written statements of the complainant and nonincarcerated  
76 witnesses may be reviewed by the officer under investigation  
77 immediately prior to the beginning of the investigative  
78 interview.

79           Section 2.   This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.



## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

**BILL #:** HB 807

Domestic Violence

**SPONSOR(S):** Hooper

**TIED BILLS:**

**IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** CS/SB 184

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REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR
1) <u>Committee on Homeland Security &amp; Public Safety</u>	<u></u>	<u>Cunningham</u> <i>AK</i>	<u>Kramer</u> <i>YK</i>
2) <u>Safety &amp; Security Council</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
3) <u>Policy &amp; Budget Council</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
4) <u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
5) <u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>

---

### SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The bill creates the offense of "domestic battery by strangulation" and provides that a person commits domestic battery by strangulation, a Level 6 third degree felony, if the person actually and intentionally, against the will of another:

- Impedes the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of a family or household member or of a person with whom he or she is in a dating relationship, so as to create a risk of great bodily harm; or
- Causes great bodily harm by applying pressure on the throat or neck of the other person or by blocking the other person's nose or mouth.

The bill defines "family or household member" and "persons in a dating relationship."

## FULL ANALYSIS

### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

#### A. HOUSE PRINCIPLES ANALYSIS:

**Promote Personal Responsibility** – This bill creates the offense of “domestic battery by strangulation” and makes it a third degree felony.

#### B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

##### Current Situation

Section 784.03, F.S., provides that the offense of a battery, which is generally a first degree misdemeanor<sup>1</sup>, occurs when a person actually and intentionally touches or strikes another person against the will of the other; or intentionally causes bodily harm to another person. However, while battery is generally a first degree misdemeanor, battery is a third degree felony<sup>2</sup> if a person who has one prior conviction for battery, aggravated battery, or felony battery commits any second or subsequent battery.

Section 784.041, F.S., provides that a person commits felony battery, a third degree felony, if the person actually and intentionally touches or strikes another person against the will of the other and causes great bodily harm, permanent disability, or permanent disfigurement.

Section 784.045, F.S., provides that a person commits aggravated battery, a second degree felony,<sup>3</sup> if:

- In committing battery, the offender intentionally or knowingly causes great bodily harm, permanent disability, or permanent disfigurement;
- In committing battery, the offender uses a deadly weapon; or
- The person who was the victim of the battery was pregnant at the time of the offense and the offender knew or should have known that the victim was pregnant.

Currently, Florida does not have a statute that specifically addresses strangulation as do, for example, North Carolina, Nebraska and Missouri.<sup>4</sup> Non-fatal strangulations may not cause visible injuries, and therefore, may end up having to be charged as a simple battery, a first degree misdemeanor, because the prosecutor cannot establish great bodily harm, permanent disability, or permanent disfigurement.

##### Effect of the Bill

The bill provides that a person commits domestic battery by strangulation, a Level 6 third degree felony, if the person actually and intentionally, against the will of another:

- Impedes the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of a family or household member or of a person with whom he or she is in a dating relationship, so as to create a risk of great bodily harm; or
- Causes great bodily harm by applying pressure on the throat or neck of the other person or by blocking the other person's nose or mouth.

The bill defines “family or household member” by reference to the definition of the term in s. 741.28, F.S. Subsection (3) of s. 741.28, F.S., defines “family or household member” as “spouses, former

<sup>1</sup> A first degree misdemeanor is punishable by a term of imprisonment not exceeding 1 year and a \$1,000 fine. *See* ss. 775.082 and 775.083.

<sup>2</sup> A third degree felony is punishable by up to five years imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine. ss. 775.082, 775.083, and s. 775.084, F.S.

<sup>3</sup> A second-degree felony is punishable by up to 15 years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine. ss. 775.082, 775.083, and 775.084, F.S.

<sup>4</sup> *See* North Carolina State Statute § 14-32.4; State of Nebraska Statutes § 28-310.01; Missouri Revised Statutes § 565.073.

spouses, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who are presently residing together as if a family or who have resided together in the past as if a family, and persons who are parents of a child in common regardless of whether they have been married. With the exception of persons who have a child in common, the family or household members must be currently residing or have in the past resided together in the same single dwelling unit."

The bill defines "persons in a dating relationship" by reference to the definition of the term in s. 784.046(1)(d), F.S. However, it should be noted that this subsection defines the term "dating violence" rather than "dating relationship." "Dating violence" is defined, in part, as "violence between individuals who have or have had a continuing and significant relationship of a romantic or intimate nature."

**C. SECTION DIRECTORY:**

**Section 1.** Amends s. 784.041, F.S., creating the offense of "domestic battery by strangulation."

**Section 2.** Amends s. 921.0022, F.S., conforming the offense severity ranking chart of the Criminal Punishment Code.

**Section 3.** This bill takes effect October 1, 2007.

**II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

**A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:**

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

The Criminal Justice Impact Conference (CJIC) has not yet met to determine the prison bed impact of this bill. However, on February 16, 2007, the CJIC determined that Senate Bill 184, which is similar to this bill, would have an insignificant prison bed impact.

**B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:**

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

**C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:**

None.

**D. FISCAL COMMENTS:**

None.

**III. COMMENTS**

**A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:**

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

This bill appears to be exempt from the requirements of Article VII, Section 18 of the Florida Constitution because it is a criminal law.

2. Other:

None.

**B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:**

None.

**C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:**

As noted above, the bill defines "persons in a dating relationship" by reference to the definition of the term in s. 784.046(1)(d), F.S. However, this subsection defines the term "dating violence" rather than "persons in a dating relationship." The term "persons in a dating relationship" is not currently defined by statute. A definition of such term could be created using language similar to that found in s. 784.046(1)(d), F.S. (e.g. "Dating relationship" means "a continuing and significant relationship of a romantic or intimate nature.")

A number of procedures that are routinely used in the rendering of emergency care and treatment by both laypersons and emergency medical services personnel and that are authorized under Florida law would impede the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of another person by applying pressure on the throat or neck or by blocking the nose or mouth of the other person. This bill does not provide an exception for such procedures.

Section 741.28, F.S., defines "domestic violence" as "any assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, sexual assault, sexual battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, kidnapping, false imprisonment, or any criminal offense resulting in physical injury or death of one family or household member by another family or household member." This bill provides that a person commits domestic battery by strangulation if they cause great bodily harm to "a person." However, the bill does not specify that "a person" must be a "family or household member" or "a person with whom he or she is in a dating relationship." Without this specification, it would appear that the offense does not relate to "domestic violence" but would instead fall within the current definition of aggravated battery.

**D. STATEMENT OF THE SPONSOR**

No comment submitted.

**IV. AMENDMENTS/COUNCIL SUBSTITUTE CHANGES**

HB 807

2007

A bill to be entitled  
An act relating to domestic violence; amending s. 784.041, F.S.; creating the offense of domestic battery by strangulation; providing criminal penalties; amending s. 921.0022, F.S.; conforming the offense severity ranking chart of the Criminal Punishment Code; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 784.041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

784.041 Felony battery; domestic battery by strangulation.--

(1) A person who ~~commits felony battery if he or she:~~

(a) Actually and intentionally touches or strikes another person against the will of the other; and

(b) Causes great bodily harm, permanent disability, or permanent disfigurement,~~,-~~

~~(2) A person who~~ commits felony battery, ~~commits~~ a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(2) (a) For purposes of this subsection, the term:

1. "Family or household member" has the meaning provided in s. 741.28.

2. "Persons in a dating relationship" has the same meaning as used in s. 784.046(1)(d).

HB 807

2007

(b) A person who actually and intentionally, against the will of the other:

1. Impedes the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of a family or household member or of a person with whom he or she is in a dating relationship so as to create a risk of great bodily harm; or

2. Causes great bodily harm by:

a. Applying pressure on the throat or neck of the other person; or

b. Blocking the nose or mouth of the other person, commits domestic battery by strangulation, a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 2. Paragraph (f) of subsection (3) of section 921.0022, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

921.0022 Criminal Punishment Code; offense severity ranking chart.--

(3) OFFENSE SEVERITY RANKING CHART

Florida Statute	Felony Degree	Description
		(f) LEVEL 6
316.193(2)(b)	3rd	Felony DUI, 4th or subsequent conviction.
499.0051(3)	2nd	Forgery of pedigree papers.



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2007

52	499.0051(4)	2nd	Purchase or receipt of legend drug from unauthorized person.
53	499.0051(5)	2nd	Sale of legend drug to unauthorized person.
54	775.0875(1)	3rd	Taking firearm from law enforcement officer.
55	784.021(1)(a)	3rd	Aggravated assault; deadly weapon without intent to kill.
56	784.021(1)(b)	3rd	Aggravated assault; intent to commit felony.
57	<u>784.041(1)</u>	3rd	Felony battery.
58	<u>784.041(2)</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>Domestic battery by strangulation.</u>
59	784.048(3)	3rd	Aggravated stalking; credible threat.
60	784.048(5)	3rd	Aggravated stalking of person under 16.
61	784.07(2)(c)	2nd	Aggravated assault on law enforcement officer.
	784.074(1)(b)	2nd	Aggravated assault on sexually violent predators facility

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2007

			staff.
62	784.08 (2) (b)	2nd	Aggravated assault on a person 65 years of age or older.
63	784.081 (2)	2nd	Aggravated assault on specified official or employee.
64	784.082 (2)	2nd	Aggravated assault by detained person on visitor or other detainee.
65	784.083 (2)	2nd	Aggravated assault on code inspector.
66	787.02 (2)	3rd	False imprisonment; restraining with purpose other than those in s. 787.01.
67	790.115 (2) (d)	2nd	Discharging firearm or weapon on school property.
68	790.161 (2)	2nd	Make, possess, or throw destructive device with intent to do bodily harm or damage property.
69	790.164 (1)	2nd	False report of deadly explosive, weapon of mass destruction, or act of arson or

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			violence to state property.
70	790.19	2nd	Shooting or throwing deadly missiles into dwellings, vessels, or vehicles.
71	794.011(8)(a)	3rd	Solicitation of minor to participate in sexual activity by custodial adult.
72	794.05(1)	2nd	Unlawful sexual activity with specified minor.
73	800.04(5)(d)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious molestation; victim 12 years of age or older but less than 16 years; offender less than 18 years.
74	800.04(6)(b)	2nd	Lewd or lascivious conduct; offender 18 years of age or older.
75	806.031(2)	2nd	Arson resulting in great bodily harm to firefighter or any other person.
76	810.02(3)(c)	2nd	Burglary of occupied structure; unarmed; no assault or battery.
77	812.014(2)(b)1.	2nd	Property stolen \$20,000 or more,

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78	812.015(9)	2nd	but less than \$100,000, grand theft in 2nd degree.
79	812.13(2)(c)	2nd	Retail theft; property stolen \$300 or more; second or subsequent conviction.
80	817.034(4)(a)1.	1st	Robbery, no firearm or other weapon (strong-arm robbery).
81	817.4821(5)	2nd	Communications fraud, value greater than \$50,000.
82	825.102(1)	3rd	Possess cloning paraphernalia with intent to create cloned cellular telephones.
83	825.102(3)(c)	3rd	Abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult.
84	825.1025(3)	3rd	Neglect of an elderly person or disabled adult.
85	825.103(2)(c)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious molestation of an elderly person or disabled adult.
			Exploiting an elderly person or disabled adult and property is valued at less than \$20,000.

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2007

86	827.03 (1)	3rd	Abuse of a child.
87	827.03 (3) (c)	3rd	Neglect of a child.
88	827.071 (2) & (3)	2nd	Use or induce a child in a sexual performance, or promote or direct such performance.
89	836.05	2nd	Threats; extortion.
90	836.10	2nd	Written threats to kill or do bodily injury.
91	843.12	3rd	Aids or assists person to escape.
92	847.0135 (2)	3rd	Facilitates sexual conduct of or with a minor or the visual depiction of such conduct.
93	914.23	2nd	Retaliation against a witness, victim, or informant, with bodily injury.
94	944.35 (3) (a) 2.	3rd	Committing malicious battery upon or inflicting cruel or inhuman treatment on an inmate or offender on community supervision, resulting in great

HB 807

2007

			bodily harm.
95			
	944.40	2nd	Escapes.
96			
	944.46	3rd	Harboring, concealing, aiding escaped prisoners.
97			
	944.47(1)(a)5.	2nd	Introduction of contraband (firearm, weapon, or explosive) into correctional facility.
98			
	951.22(1)	3rd	Intoxicating drug, firearm, or weapon introduced into county facility.
99			
100	Section 3. This act shall take effect October 1, 2007.		

**DOMESTIC SECURITY  
OVERSIGHT COUNCIL  
FUNDING  
RECOMMENDATIONS**

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# **DOMESTIC SECURITY IN FLORIDA**

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## **2007 FEDERAL FUNDING RECOMMENDATIONS**

*Prepared by the  
Florida Department of Law Enforcement  
Office of Domestic Security  
March 2007*

1

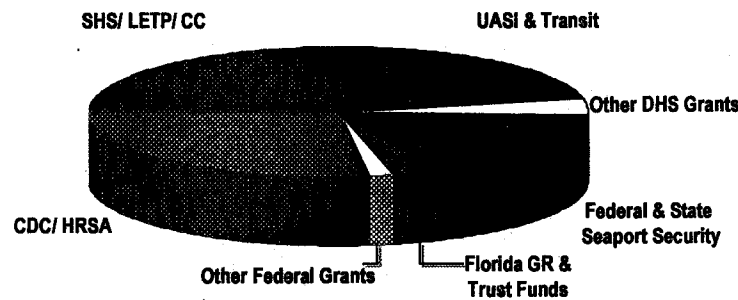
## **FLORIDA'S DOMESTIC SECURITY**

### ***2007 Funding Process***

2



## Funds that Support Florida's Domestic Security Strategy



### Legend

- State Homeland Security, Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention, Citizen Corps
- Urban Area Security Initiative, Metropolitan Transit
- Metropolitan Medical Response, Buffer Zone Protection, Liberty Shield, Fire Administration
- Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development, Federal Department of Transportation Seaport Security
- Florida General Revenue and Trust Funds
- Edward Byrne, Local Law Enforcement Block Grants, Others
- Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Human Resources and Services Administration

3

## Homeland Security Grant Program

- **State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)** – provides funds to build capabilities at the State and local levels through *planning, equipment, training, and exercise activities*. SHSP also supports the implementation of State homeland security strategies and key elements of the national preparedness architecture, including the National Preparedness Goal (NPG), the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the National Response Plan (NRP).
- **Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP)** – provides resources to law enforcement and public safety communities to support critical terrorism *prevention activities*, including *establishing and enhancing fusion centers and collaborating with non-law enforcement partners*, other government agencies and the private sector.

4

### ***FY2007 HSGP Funding Request***

Program	06/07 Funding Requested	06/07 Funding Awarded	07/08 Funding Requested
State Homeland Security Program <sup>1</sup>	\$64,151,547	\$25,590,000	\$37,920,823
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program <sup>2</sup>	\$19,279,862	\$18,610,000	\$18,358,733
Urban Areas Security Initiative Program	\$136,774,069	\$53,470,000	\$104,033,359
Metropolitan Medical Response System <sup>3</sup>	\$1,626,310	\$1,626,310	\$1,807,016
Citizen Corps Program <sup>3</sup>	\$825,770	\$825,770	\$625,584
Transit Security Grant Program	\$2,592,140	\$1,776,140	\$7,263,445
Grant Total	\$225,249,698	\$101,898,220	\$170,224,883

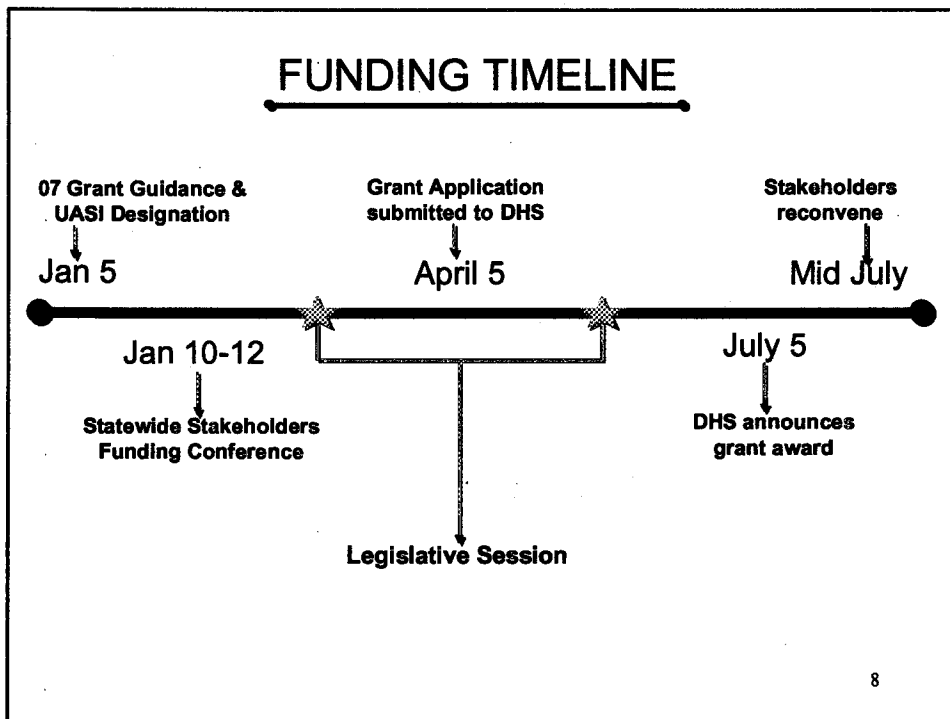
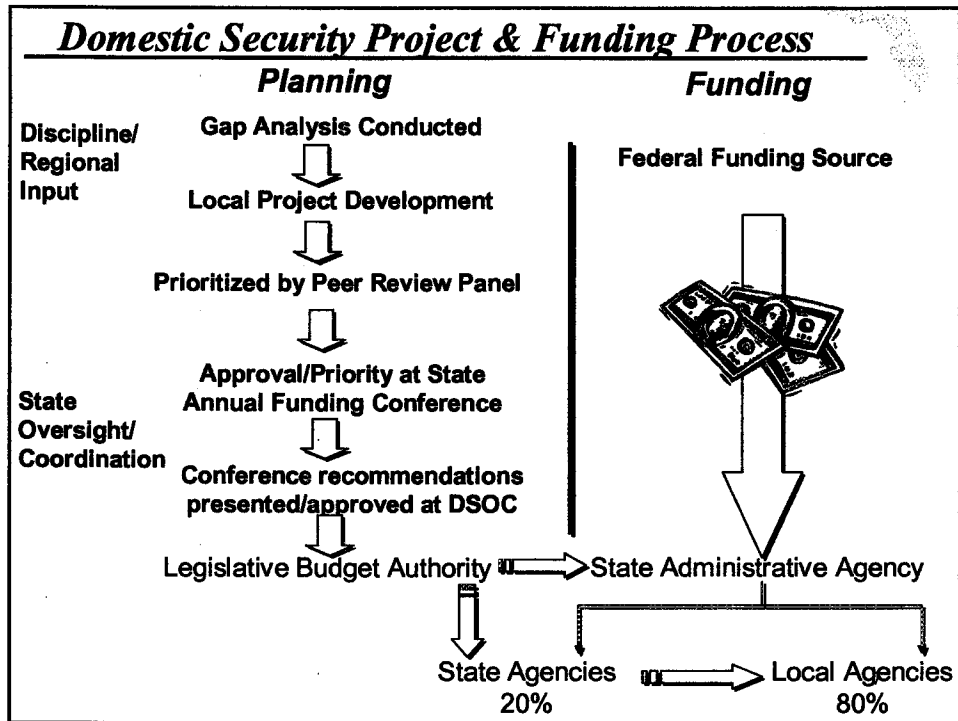
<sup>1</sup>USA PATRIOT Act Allocation \$3,819,375

<sup>2</sup>USA PATRIOT Act Allocation \$2,728,125

<sup>3</sup>Non-competitive funding sources from DHS

### **Funding Committees (Regional and State Representation)**

- Agriculture/Environment
- Education
- Fire Rescue
- Community Health Surge
- Emergency Management
- Interoperable Communications
- Law Enforcement Prevention
- Law Enforcement Response
- Medical Surge
- Public Information



## FLORIDA'S DOMESTIC SECURITY

# **2007 Funding Priorities**



9

### ***FY 07/08 State Homeland Security Program Funding Recommendations***

Florida Interoperability Network (FIN) – Operations and Maintenance (DMS)	\$3,789,201
Sustain Regional Domestic Security Task Force Planners (DEM/FDLE)	\$1,200,000
Sustainment for Type I, II, and III Incident Management Teams (IMTs) (DOACS)	\$275,500
USAR and Hazmat Sustainment (DFS/DFM)	\$1,408,010
Expanding Hospital Surge Capacity (DOH)	\$721,000
Geospatial Data Integration Initiative (DOACS)	\$350,000
Forensic Response Team – Gap (FDLE)	\$1,186,271

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***FY 07/08 State Homeland Security Program  
Funding Recommendations (Cont'd)***

SWAT and EOD Sustainment (FDLE)	\$1,287,042
Mutual Aid Radio Cache (MARC) Unit Sustainment and Maintenance (DFS/DFM)	\$330,874
Sustain Planning, Training, and Exercise – Local (DEM)	\$3,846,450
Enhancement of Radiological Response and Capabilities (DOH)	\$655,389
FDACS Laboratory Equipment (DOACS)	\$180,000
FEMORS DPMU X-Ray Equipment (DOH)	\$181,159

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***FY 07/08 State Homeland Security Program  
Funding Recommendations (Cont'd)***

State Agriculture Response Team (SART) Sustainment (DOACS)	\$231,750
EMS Chemical Antidote Cache Sustainment (DOH)	\$1,885,525
USAR and HazMat Specialized Training (DFS/DFM)	\$1,912,776
Emergency Deployable Interoperable Communications Systems (EDICS) Units Sustainment and Maintenance (DEM)	\$196,002
Sustain Planning, Training, and Exercise – State (DEM)	\$1,205,000
Statewide Waterborne Response Teams (WRT) Equipment Build out (FWCC)	\$838,884

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***FY 07/08 State Homeland Security Program  
Funding Recommendations (Cont'd)***

SWAT and EOD – Gap (FDLE)	\$3,487,811
Mobile Joint Information Centers (JIC) Completion/Build out (FDLE)	\$344,200

**If the 2007 allocation is the equivalent of the 2006 award (\$25,590,000) projects could be funded to this priority level.**

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***FY 07/08 State Homeland Security Program  
Funding Recommendations (Cont'd)***

K-12 Education – Communications (DOE)	\$1,079,582
Perimeter Security Team – Sustainment (FDLE)	\$607,700
HazMat Infrared Spectroscopy (DFS/DFM)	\$669,500
Hospital Hazard Vulnerability Assessment Project (DOH)	\$865,200
Technology for Aviation Equipment – Gap (FDLE)	\$2,015,094
Mobile Command Post – Standardization of Radios (DMS)	\$803,709

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***FY 07/08 State Homeland Security Program  
Funding Recommendations (Cont'd)***

Exercises to Validate School District Safety Plans (DOE)	\$630,000
Sustainment and Maintenance of SEOC Mapper (DEM)	\$60,000
Critical Equipment Needs for USAR and HazMat (DFS)	\$784,889
Agriculture, Food, Water and Environment Terrorism Awareness Campaign (DOACS)	\$121,128
Basic Search and Rescue Training Program (DFS/DFM)	\$257,500
Public Information Planning Sessions (FDLE)	\$150,000

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***FY 07/08 State Homeland Security Program  
Funding Recommendations (Cont'd)***

Build-out of Multi-Day Logistical Support Unit (DFS/DFM)	\$412,000
HazMat RAMAN Spectroscopy (DFS/DFM)	\$412,000
USAR HazMat Planning (DFS/DFM)	\$41,200
HazMat Sampling Kits (DFS/DFM)	\$205,485
Public Information Campaign for Hard to Reach Population (FDLE)	\$572,000
USAR Communications Equipment	\$360,442

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***FY 07/08 State Homeland Security Program  
Funding Recommendations (Cont'd)***

USAR Equipment Enhancement – Federal Teams (DFS/DFM)	\$618,000
10 TAC PAKs (FDLE)	\$166,550
Build-Out of Emergency Alert/Communications at all Florida Universities and Community Colleges (DOE)	\$826,000

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***FY 07/08 Law Enforcement Terrorism  
Prevention Program Funding  
Recommendations***

Maintain the ThreatNet Module within InSite (FDLE)	\$50,000
Statewide Connectivity for the Regional Data Sharing Projects (FDLE)	\$2,512,763
Maintain ThreatCom, the RDSTF's threat communication tool	\$51,193
Maintain Florida Critical Infrastructure Database (FDLE)	\$32,000
Software maintenance fees for 21 existing RDSTF Analyst Notebook licenses & 1 bridge license (FDLE)	\$29,130
8 Meta Data Managers for Regional Sharing Projects (FDLE)	\$800,000

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***FY 07/08 Law Enforcement Terrorism  
Prevention Program Funding  
Recommendations (Cont'd)***

Maintenance for Analyst Notebook licenses for the Regional Intelligence Support Team (FDLE)	\$4,830
Maintain and enhance a query application (FDLE)	\$840,000
FLEX Architecture (FDLE)	\$1,598,000
Maintenance of mobile VACIS (DOACS)	\$470,000
Basic Law Enforcement Analyst Training and Computer Applications & Analytical Techniques Training (FDLE)	\$125,000
Law Enforcement Analyst Academies (FDLE)	\$256,905

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***FY 07/08 Law Enforcement Terrorism  
Prevention Program Funding  
Recommendations (Cont'd)***

Browser based FCIC/NCIC Validation Software (FDLE)	\$26,250
Camera maintenance @ inspection stations (DOACS)	\$92,565
Seaport Security – Document Authentication & Facial Recognition (DHSMV)	\$750,000
RDSTF LE Investigative & Intelligence Planning Sessions (FDLE)	\$175,000
Video maintenance @ weigh stations (DOT)	\$102,050
Maintain FDLE/OSI Secure Room (FDLE)	\$8,600

20

***FY 07/08 Law Enforcement Terrorism  
Prevention Program Funding  
Recommendations (Cont'd)***

Maintain and enhance ISYS, a searchable document storage application (FDLE)	\$4,600
Capitol Complex Bollards (FDLE)	\$875,000
Central FL Intelligence Exchange Contractual Services (FDLE)	\$319,000
Sustainment of Monitoring Center and Security Tools at DMS (DMS)	\$109,464
Seaport Security (DHSMV)	\$1,750,000
Utilize Critical Infrastructure Planners (FDLE)	\$600,000

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***FY 07/08 Law Enforcement Terrorism  
Prevention Program Funding  
Recommendations (Cont'd)***

Additional Desert Snow Training (DOT)	\$615,420
Time Lapse Video Monitoring Equipment – Containers (DOACS)	\$436,380
CI Protection Plan for Tampa (FDLE)	\$275,490
Under Surveillance Maintenance for Capitol Complex (FDLE)	\$10,500
Region 3 Intelligence Fusion Center (FDLE)	\$331,800
FAST – Future Analytical Strategies Today (FDLE)	\$100,000

22

***FY 07/08 Law Enforcement Terrorism  
Prevention Program Funding  
Recommendations (Cont'd)***

Region 1 Fusion Center (FDLE)	\$151,800
Computer Forensic Equipment (FDLE)	\$122,807
Digital Surveillance for Southwest Florida International Airport (FDLE)	\$500,000
Information Security Planning Sessions (DMS)	\$85,000
Video Surveillance Equipment for the Pensacola Airport (FDLE)	\$75,000
Surveillance Platform (DHSMV)	\$84,412

23

***FY 07/08 Law Enforcement Terrorism  
Prevention Program Funding  
Recommendations (Cont'd)***

Expansion of Public Information Campaign (FDLE)	\$140,000
Critical Infrastructure Protection (FDLE)	\$3,400,000

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## ***Homeland Security Grant Program***

- Urban Areas Security Initiatives (UASI) Program – The UASI program focuses on the unique planning, equipment, training and exercise needs of high-threat, high-density urban areas. It assists them in building sustainable capability to prevent, protect, respond, and recover from acts of terrorism.

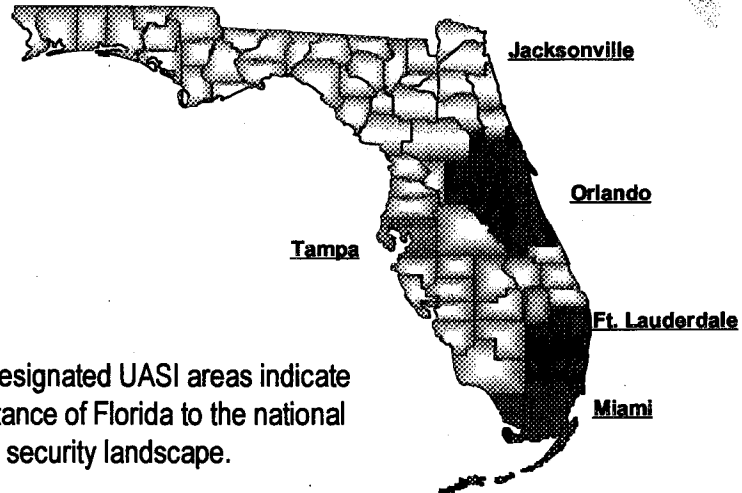
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## ***DHS Urban Area Security Initiative - UASI***

- ✓ 45 urban areas eligible to apply for and receive UASI funds nationwide
- ✓ 6 of the 45 are designated as highest risk UASI jurisdictions (Tier 1)
  - Tier 1 to receive 55% of total UASI allocation
- ✓ The remaining 39 UASI areas will compete for the remaining 45% UASI allocation (Tier II)
  - Florida's five UASIs are classified as Tier II
- ✓ Funds will be allocated based on analysis of risk and the effectiveness of proposed investments by the applicants.
- ✓ Risk for UASI jurisdictions is evaluated using a consistent methodology of threat, vulnerability, and consequences.

26

## ***Florida Urban Area Security Initiatives***



5 federally designated UASI areas indicate the importance of Florida to the national homeland security landscape.

27

## **DOMESTIC SECURITY IN FLORIDA**

***[www.fdle.state.fl.us/Domestic\\_Security](http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/Domestic_Security)***

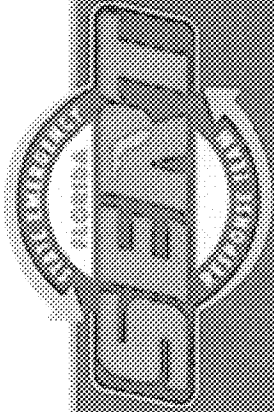
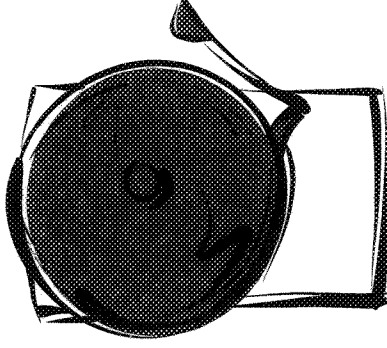
***[www.floridadisaster.org](http://www.floridadisaster.org)***

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# Public Warning

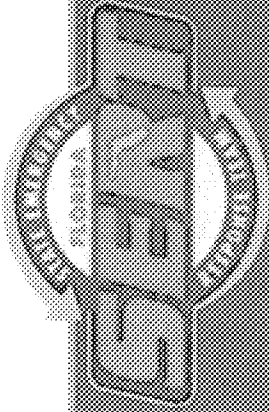
David Halstead, Bureau Chief  
Division of Emergency Management



**GET A  
PLAN!**  
FLOODPREPAREDNESSPLAN.ORG

# Public Warning

- Public Warning is a Local Responsibility
- Effective Warning Requires a Partnership
- Public Warning is a System, Not a Technology

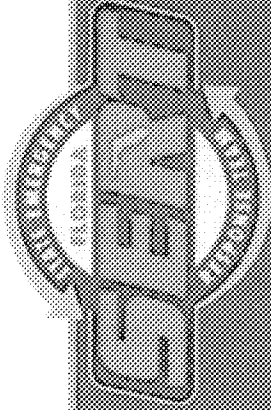


**GET A  
PLAN!**  
FOR YOUR BUSINESS

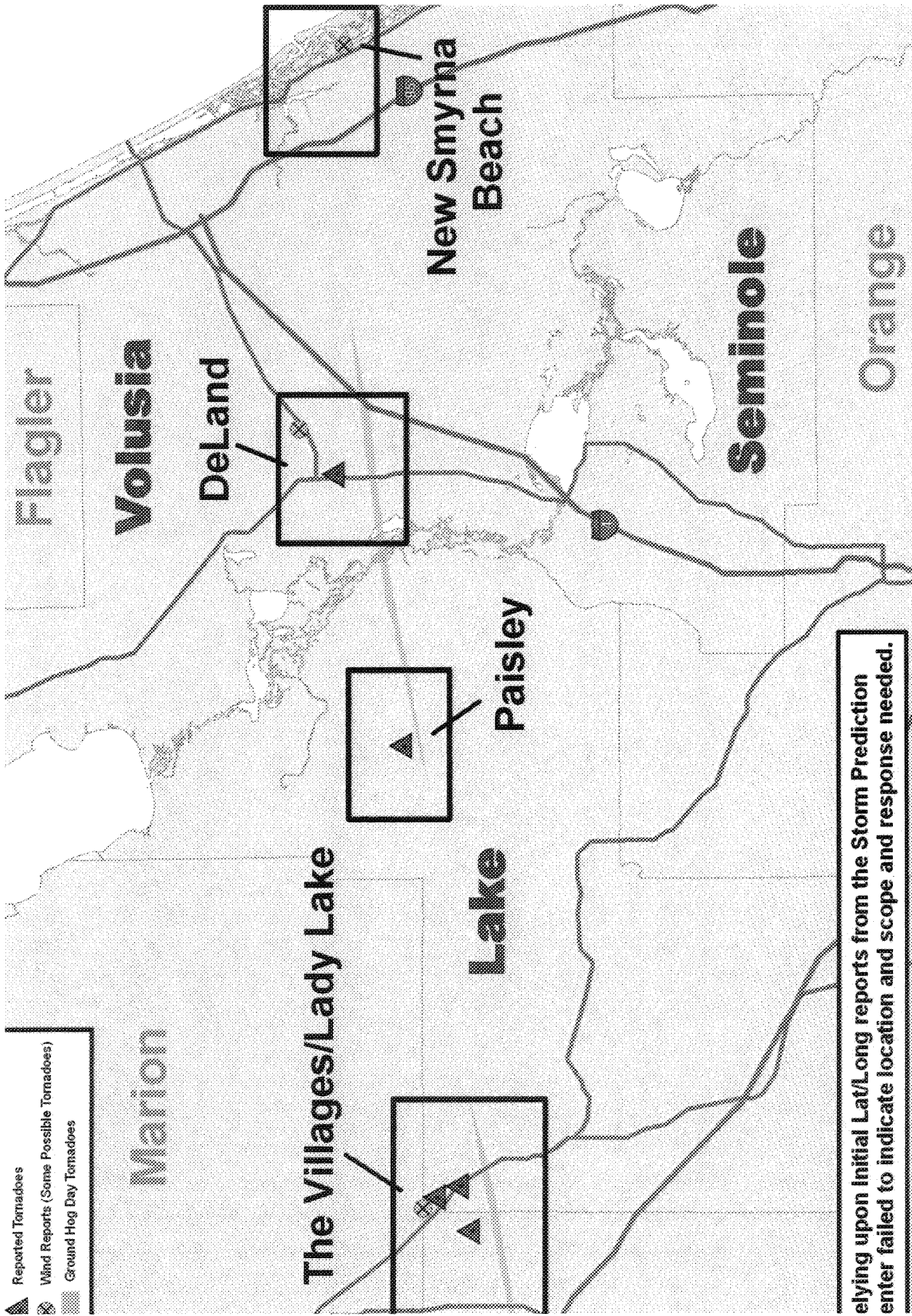


# Warning Saves Lives

- Timely and effective warnings save lives, reduce property losses and speed economic recovery.
- Public warning empowers citizens
- Success is measured by the actions people take



**GET A  
PLAN!**  
FROM [www.floridawarning.org](http://www.floridawarning.org)



elying upon Initial Lat/Long reports from the Storm Prediction  
enter failed to indicate location and scope and response needed.

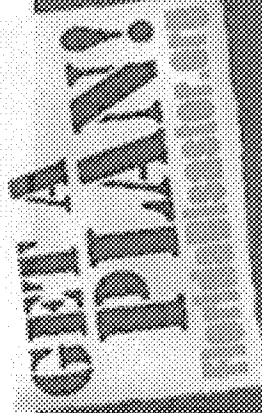
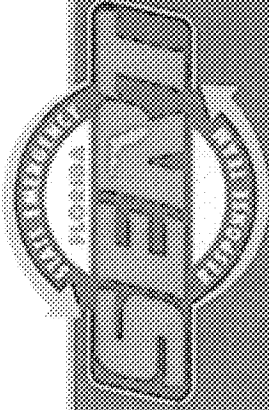


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# Severe Weather

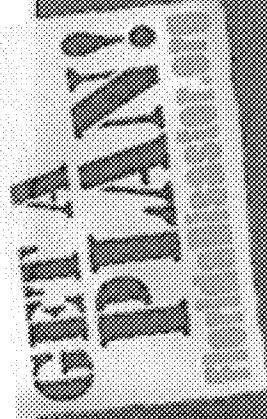
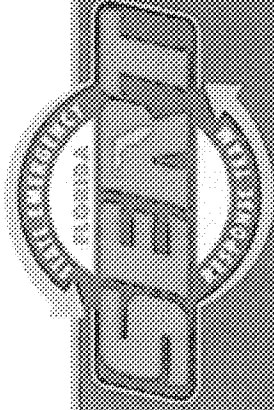
# Florida Statutes and Rules

## Public Warning



# Florida Division of Emergency Management

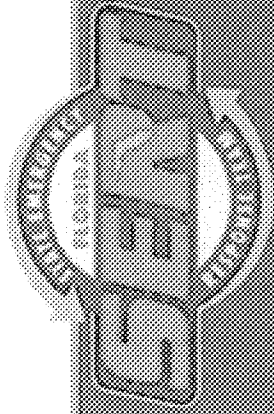
- F.S. Chapter 252.35 Emergency management powers; Division of Emergency Management.—
  - Establish a system of communications and warning to ensure that the state's population and emergency management agencies are warned of developing emergency situations and can communicate emergency response decisions.



# Rule 9G-6.0023

## County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans

- (6) The County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan or supporting operating procedures referred to in the plan shall provide a detailed description of the process to be followed at the local level whenever an emergency or disaster occurs  
**...The plan shall identify and describe pre-emergency warning systems...**



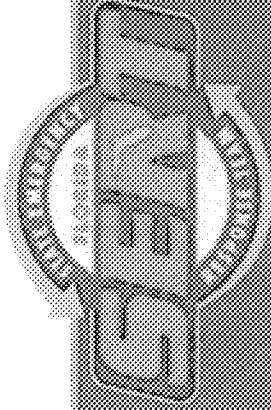
**GET A  
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<http://www.floridadem.com>

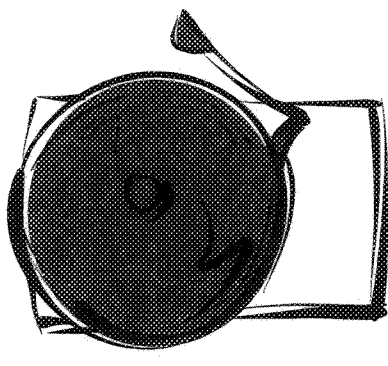
# Public

## Notifications, Alerts, Warnings

- Notification – Provides information, but does not require public action
- Alert – Highlights a hazard, but does not provide specific recommended actions
- Warning – Requires action

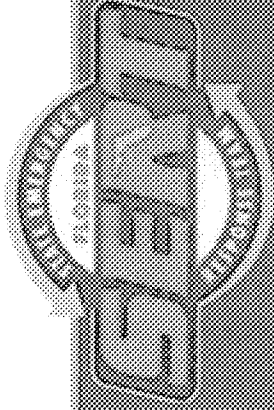


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FLORIDAEMERGENCY.MANAGEMENT.ORG



# Warning Basics

- The event must be detected
- The decision to warn the public must be made
- Issue the Warning
- The public must receive the warning
- The public must know what to do and act
- (Tornadoes) The public must have somewhere safe to go (Safe Rooms)



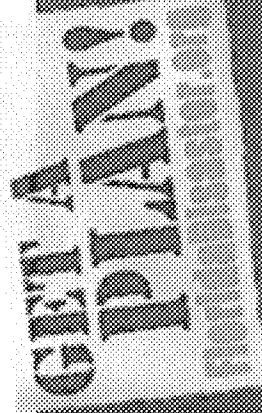
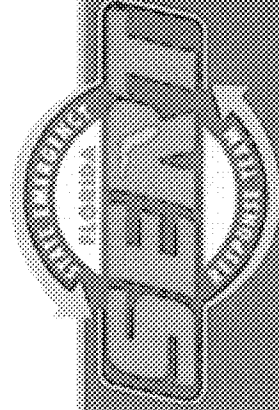
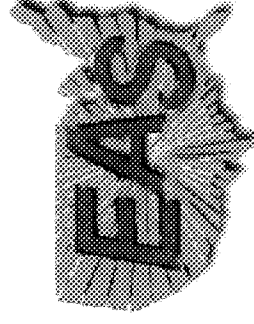
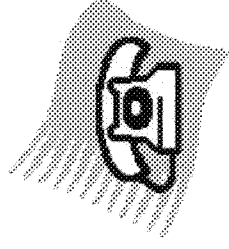
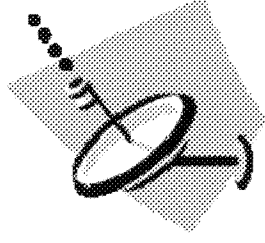
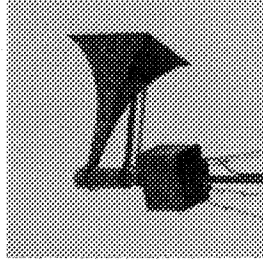
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FLORIDA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION



# Public Warning Elements

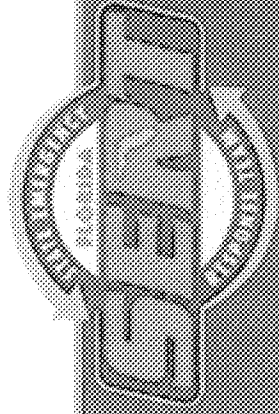
- Warning System Design





# National Warning System (NAWAS)

- NAWAS is a dedicated, nationwide, party line telephone warning system operated on a 24 hour basis. It is used for the dissemination of warning and other emergency information from federal and state warning points to county warning points.



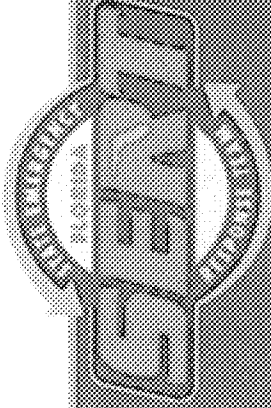
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1-800-352-7777

# ESATCOM

## Emergency Satellite Communications

- Florida's Satellite network that links County Warning Points, NWS Forecast Offices, and EAS LP1's and LP2's to the State Warning Point
- Also serves as the backbone for Florida's Amber Alert System



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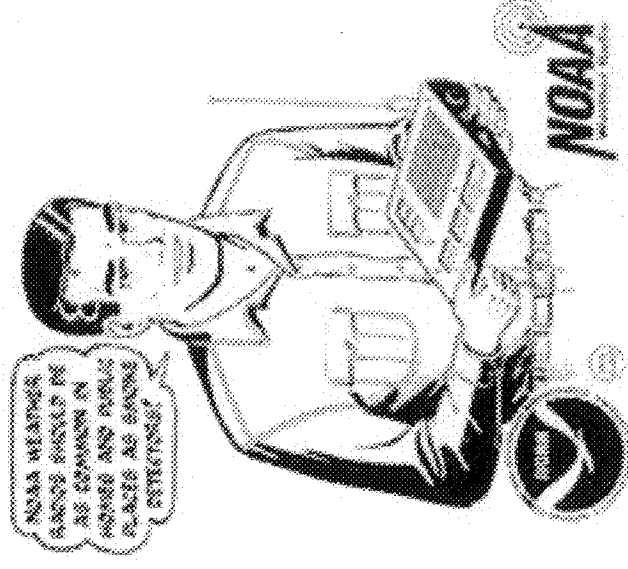
[FLORIDASATCOM.ORG](http://FLORIDASATCOM.ORG)

# NOAA Weather Radio

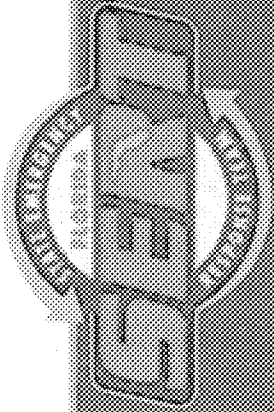


- **NOAA Weather Radio** (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information direct from a nearby National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts National Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day.

MARK TRAIL CHAMPIONS  
NOAA WEATHER RADIO™  
THE VOICE OF THE NATIONAL WEATHER  
SERVICE

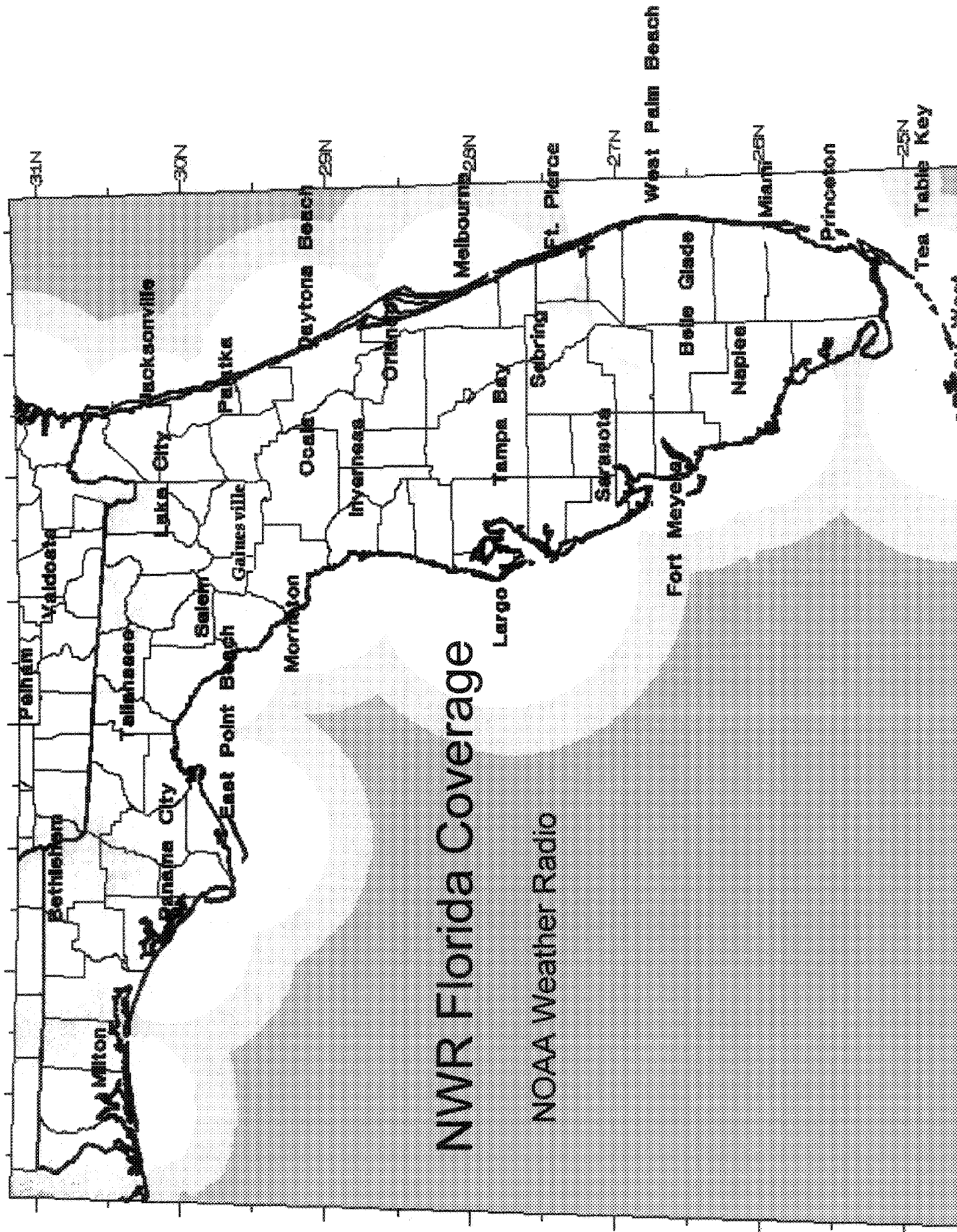


Mark Trail image courtesy of North America Syndicate, Inc., World Rights Reserved



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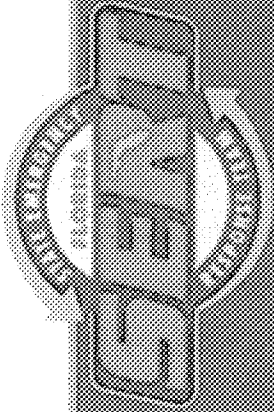
FLORIDAEMERGENCY.COM



# But Remember, NOAA Weather Radio is not a warning system

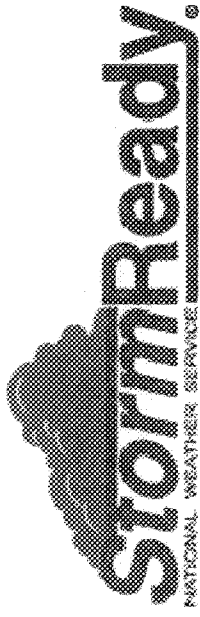


- Unless there is detection, no warning
- Unless there is education, no understanding
- Unless there is system, no action
- Storm Ready builds a warning system...

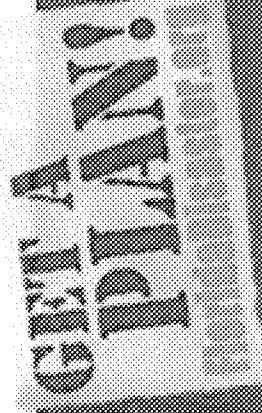
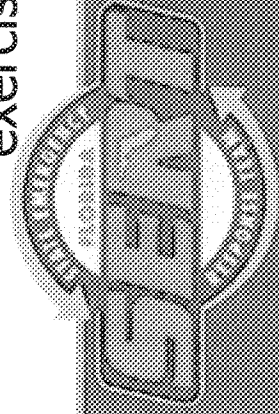


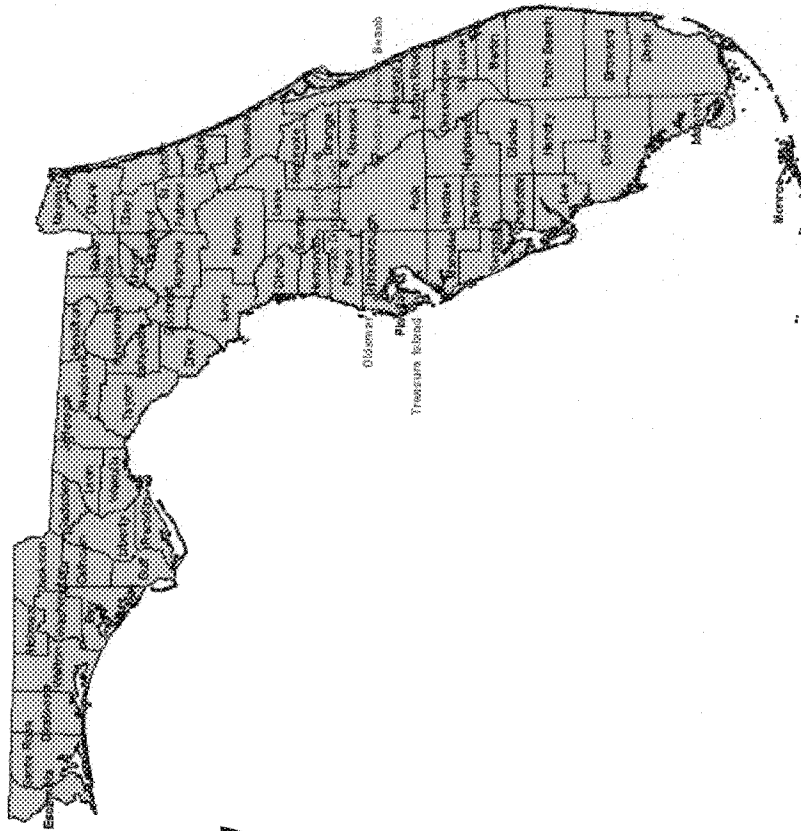
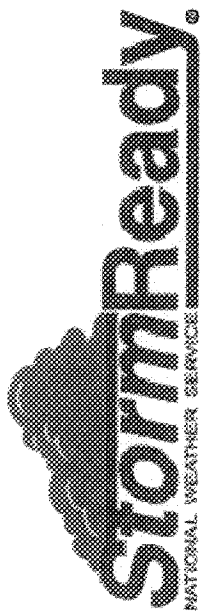
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<http://www.weather.gov>

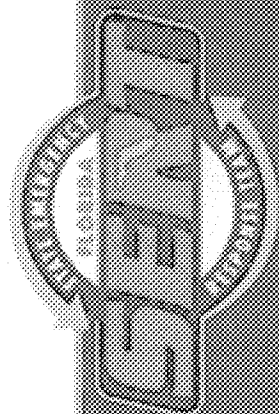


- To be officially StormReady, a community must:
  - Establish a 24-hour warning point and emergency operations center
  - Have more than one way to receive severe weather warnings and forecasts and to alert the public
  - Create a system that monitors weather conditions locally
  - Promote the importance of public readiness through community seminars
  - Develop a formal hazardous weather plan, which includes training severe weather spotters and holding emergency exercises.





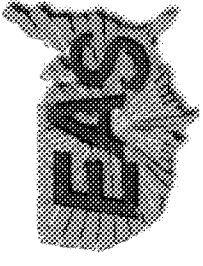
Florida: All 67 Counties StormReady!  
71 StormReady Designations: 67  
Counties, 4 Communities  
1 Commercial Site  
4 StormReady Supporters



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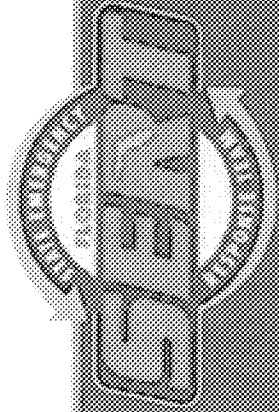
FLORIDA STORMREADY





# Emergency Alert System

- **FCC** provides information to broadcasters, cable system operators, and other participants in the EAS regarding the requirements of this emergency system. Additionally, the FCC will ensure that EAS state and local plans developed by industry conform to the FCC EAS rules and regulations and enhance the national level EAS structure.
- **National Weather Service (NWS)** provides emergency weather information used to alert the public of dangerous conditions. Over seventy percent of all EAS and EBS activations were a result of natural disasters and were weather related. Linking NOAA Weather Radio digital signaling with the EAS digital signaling will help NWS save lives by reaching more people with timely, site-specific weather warnings.
- **FEMA** provides direction for state and local emergency planning officials to plan and implement their roles in the EAS.



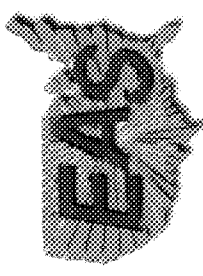
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<http://www.floridaeas.com>

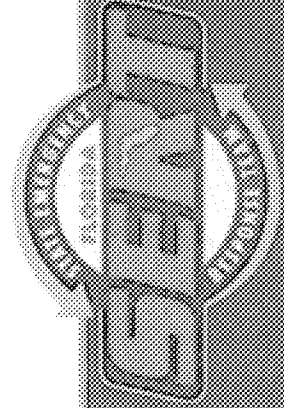
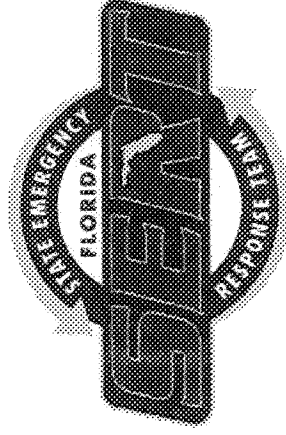


# Emergency Alert System

## Florida's Plan

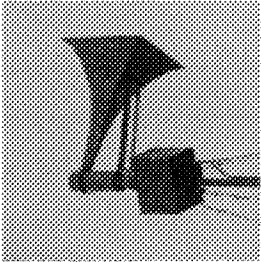


FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF  
**BROADCASTERS** INC.

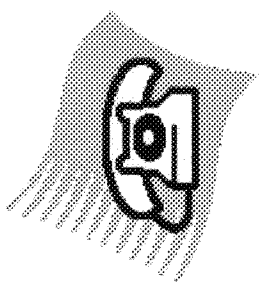


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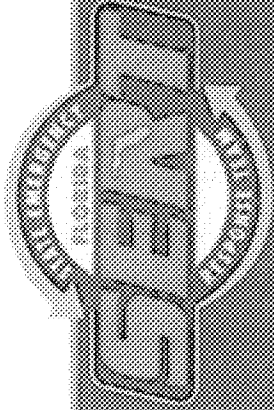
[www.floridastormwatch.com](http://www.floridastormwatch.com)



# Other Warning Systems



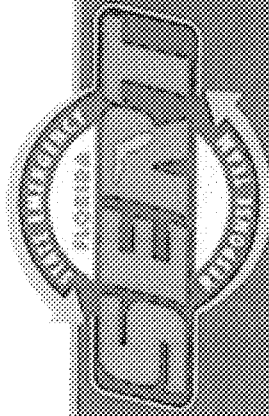
- Outdoor Systems
  - Siren
  - Public Address
  - Message Boards
  - Flags
- Phone Notification Systems (Reverse 9-1-1)
- Subscriber Notification Systems
  - PDA/Cell/Wireless/E-mail/Pager....



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FLORIDA UNIVERSITY

[www.FloridaDisaster.org](http://www.FloridaDisaster.org)

[David.halstead@dca.state.fl.us](mailto:David.halstead@dca.state.fl.us)



**GET A  
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FLOODING INFORMATION SITE



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**COMMITTEE ON  
HOMELAND SECURITY &  
PUBLIC SAFETY**

**COMMITTEE MEETING  
Addendum A**

**Wednesday, March 7, 2007  
9:00 A.M. – 11:00 A.M.  
Reed Hall  
(102 HOB)**

HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1

Bill No. 71

COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION

ADOPTED \_\_\_\_\_ (Y/N)  
ADOPTED AS AMENDED \_\_\_\_\_ (Y/N)  
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION \_\_\_\_\_ (Y/N)  
FAILED TO ADOPT \_\_\_\_\_ (Y/N)  
WITHDRAWN \_\_\_\_\_ (Y/N)  
OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

1 Council/Committee hearing bill: Homeland Security & Public  
2 Safety

3 Representative Poppell offered the following:

5 **Amendment (with title amendment)**

6 Remove line 43 and insert:

7 this section. However, this section shall not be construed to  
8 create or expand any civil cause of action for negligence based  
9 on statute or common law.

11 ===== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =====

12 Remove line 6 and insert:

13 rather than "viable fetus"; providing legislative intent;  
14 amending s. 782.09, F.S.;

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HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

Bill No. **HB 449**

COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION

ADOPTED	___ (Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	___ (Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	___ (Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	___ (Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	___ (Y/N)
OTHER	_____

1 Council/Committee hearing bill: Homeland Security & Public  
2 Safety

3 Representative Snyder offered the following:

4  
5 **Amendment (with directory and title amendments)**

6 Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert:

7 Section 1. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 810.02,  
8 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

9 810.02 Burglary.--

10 (3) Burglary is a felony of the second degree, punishable  
11 as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if, in the  
12 course of committing the offense, the offender does not make an  
13 assault or battery and is not and does not become armed with a  
14 dangerous weapon or explosive, and the offender enters or  
15 remains in a:

16 (a) Dwelling, and there is another person in the dwelling  
17 at the time the offender enters or remains;

18 (b) Dwelling, and there is not another person in the  
19 dwelling at the time the offender enters or remains;

20 (c) Structure, and there is another person in the  
21 structure at the time the offender enters or remains; ~~or~~

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HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

(d) Conveyance, and there is another person in the conveyance at the time the offender enters or remains ;or -

(e) Authorized emergency vehicle, as defined in s. 316.003.

However, if the burglary is committed within a county that is subject to a state of emergency declared by the Governor under chapter 252 after the declaration of emergency is made and the perpetration of the burglary is facilitated by conditions arising from the emergency, the burglary is a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. As used in this subsection, the term "conditions arising from the emergency" means civil unrest, power outages, curfews, voluntary or mandatory evacuations, or a reduction in the presence of or response time for first responders or homeland security personnel. A person arrested for committing a burglary within a county that is subject to such a state of emergency may not be released until the person appears before a committing magistrate at a first-appearance hearing. For purposes of sentencing under chapter 921, a felony offense that is reclassified under this subsection is ranked one level above the ranking under s. 921.0022 or s. 921.0023 of the offense committed.

(4) Burglary is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if, in the course of committing the offense, the offender does not make an assault or battery and is not and does not become armed with a dangerous weapon or explosive, and the offender enters or remains in a:

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HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

(a) Structure, and there is not another person in the structure at the time the offender enters or remains; or

(b) Conveyance, and there is not another person in the conveyance at the time the offender enters or remains.

However, if the burglary is committed within a county that is subject to a state of emergency declared by the Governor under chapter 252 after the declaration of emergency is made and the perpetration of the burglary is facilitated by conditions arising from the emergency, the burglary is a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. As used in this subsection, the term "conditions arising from the emergency" means civil unrest, power outages, curfews, voluntary or mandatory evacuations, or a reduction in the presence of or response time for first responders or homeland security personnel. A person arrested for committing a burglary within a county that is subject to such a state of emergency may not be released until the person appears before a committing magistrate at a first-appearance hearing. For purposes of sentencing under chapter 921, a felony offense that is reclassified under this subsection is ranked one level above the ranking under s. 921.0022 or s. 921.0023 of the offense committed.

Section 2. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (2) of section 812.014, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

812.014 Theft.--

(2)

(b)1. If the property stolen is valued at \$20,000 or more, but less than \$100,000;

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HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

2. The property stolen is cargo valued at less than \$50,000 that has entered the stream of interstate or intrastate commerce from the shipper's loading platform to the consignee's receiving dock; ~~or~~

3. The property stolen is emergency medical equipment, valued at \$300 or more, that is taken from a facility licensed under chapter 395 or from an aircraft or vehicle permitted under chapter 401, or

4. The property stolen is law enforcement equipment, valued at \$300 or more, that is taken from an authorized emergency vehicle, as defined in s. 316.003,

the offender commits grand theft in the second degree, punishable as a felony of the second degree, as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. Emergency medical equipment means mechanical or electronic apparatus used to provide emergency services and care as defined in s. 395.002(10) or to treat medical emergencies. Law enforcement equipment means any property, device or apparatus used by any law enforcement officer as defined in s. 943.10 in their official business. However, if the property is stolen within a county that is subject to a state of emergency declared by the Governor under chapter 252, the theft is committed after the declaration of emergency is made, and the perpetration of the theft is facilitated by conditions arising from the emergency, the theft is a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. As used in this paragraph, the term "conditions arising from the emergency" means civil unrest, power outages, curfews, voluntary or mandatory evacuations, or a reduction in the presence of or response time

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HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

110 for first responders or homeland security personnel. For  
111 purposes of sentencing under chapter 921, a felony offense that  
112 is reclassified under this paragraph is ranked one level above  
113 the ranking under s. 921.0022 or s. 921.0023 of the offense  
114 committed.

115 (c) It is grand theft of the third degree and a felony of  
116 the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.  
117 775.083, or s. 775.084, if the property stolen is:

- 118 1. Valued at \$300 or more, but less than \$5,000.
- 119 2. Valued at \$5,000 or more, but less than \$10,000.
- 120 3. Valued at \$10,000 or more, but less than \$20,000.
- 121 4. A will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument.
- 122 5. A firearm.
- 123 6. A motor vehicle, except as provided in paragraph

124 (2)(a).

125 7. Any commercially farmed animal, including any animal of  
126 the equine, bovine, or swine class, or other grazing animal, and  
127 including aquaculture species raised at a certified aquaculture  
128 facility. If the property stolen is aquaculture species raised  
129 at a certified aquaculture facility, then a \$10,000 fine shall  
130 be imposed.

131 8. Any fire extinguisher.

132 9. Any amount of citrus fruit consisting of 2,000 or more  
133 individual pieces of fruit.

134 10. Taken from a designated construction site identified  
135 by the posting of a sign as provided for in s. 810.09(2)(d).

136 11. Any stop sign.

137 12. Anhydrous ammonia.

138  
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HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

139 However, if the property is stolen within a county that is  
140 subject to a state of emergency declared by the Governor under  
141 chapter 252, the property is stolen after the declaration of  
142 emergency is made, and the perpetration of the theft is  
143 facilitated by conditions arising from the emergency, the  
144 offender commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as  
145 provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if the  
146 property is valued at \$5,000 or more, but less than \$10,000, as  
147 provided under subparagraph 2., or if the property is valued at  
148 \$10,000 or more, but less than \$20,000, as provided under  
149 subparagraph 3. As used in this paragraph, the term "conditions  
150 arising from the emergency" means civil unrest, power outages,  
151 curfews, voluntary or mandatory evacuations, or a reduction in  
152 the presence of or the response time for first responders or  
153 homeland security personnel. For purposes of sentencing under  
154 chapter 921, a felony offense that is reclassified under this  
155 paragraph is ranked one level above the ranking under s.  
156 921.0022 or s. 921.0023 of the offense committed.

157 Section 3. Section 921.0022, Florida Statutes, is amended  
158 to read:

159 921.0022 Criminal Punishment Code; offense severity  
160 ranking chart.--  
161

(g) LEVEL 7

162 316.027(1)(b) 1st Accident involving  
death, failure to  
stop; leaving scene.

163 316.193(3)(c)2. 3rd DUI resulting in

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HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

164

316.1935(3)(b)

1st

serious bodily  
injury.

Causing serious  
bodily injury or  
death to another  
person; driving at  
high speed or with  
wanton disregard for  
safety while fleeing  
or attempting to  
elude law  
enforcement officer  
who is in a patrol  
vehicle with siren  
and lights  
activated.

165

327.35(3)(c)2.

3rd

Vessel BUI resulting  
in serious bodily  
injury.

166

402.319(2)

2nd

Misrepresentation  
and negligence or  
intentional act  
resulting in great  
bodily harm,  
permanent  
disfiguration,  
permanent

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HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

			disability, or death.
167	409.920(2)	3rd	Medicaid provider fraud.
168	456.065(2)	3rd	Practicing a health care profession without a license.
169	456.065(2)	2nd	Practicing a health care profession without a license which results in serious bodily injury.
170	458.327(1)	3rd	Practicing medicine without a license.
171	459.013(1)	3rd	Practicing osteopathic medicine without a license.
172	460.411(1)	3rd	Practicing chiropractic medicine without a license.
173	461.012(1)	3rd	Practicing podiatric

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HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

			medicine without a license.
174	462.17	3rd	Practicing naturopathy without a license.
175	463.015(1)	3rd	Practicing optometry without a license.
176	464.016(1)	3rd	Practicing nursing without a license.
177	465.015(2)	3rd	Practicing pharmacy without a license.
178	466.026(1)	3rd	Practicing dentistry or dental hygiene without a license.
179	467.201	3rd	Practicing midwifery without a license.
180	468.366	3rd	Delivering respiratory care services without a license.
181	483.828(1)	3rd	Practicing as clinical laboratory

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HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

182			personnel without a license.
	483.901(9)	3rd	Practicing medical physics without a license.
183			
	484.013(1)(c)	3rd	Preparing or dispensing optical devices without a prescription.
184			
	484.053	3rd	Dispensing hearing aids without a license.
185			
	494.0018(2)	1st	Conviction of any violation of ss. 494.001-494.0077 in which the total money and property unlawfully obtained exceeded \$50,000 and there were five or more victims.
186			
	560.123(8)(b)1.	3rd	Failure to report currency or payment instruments exceeding \$300 but

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HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

187			less than \$20,000 by money transmitter.
	560.125(5)(a)	3rd	Money transmitter business by unauthorized person, currency or payment instruments exceeding \$300 but less than \$20,000.
188			
	655.50(10)(b)1.	3rd	Failure to report financial transactions exceeding \$300 but less than \$20,000 by financial institution.
189			
	775.21(10)(a)	3rd	Sexual predator; failure to register; failure to renew driver's license or identification card; other registration violations.
190			
	775.21(10)(b)	3rd	Sexual predator working where children regularly

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HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

191			congregate.
	775.21(10)(g)	3rd	Failure to report or providing false information about a sexual predator; harbor or conceal a sexual predator.
192			
	782.051(3)	2nd	Attempted felony murder of a person by a person other than the perpetrator or the perpetrator of an attempted felony.
193			
	782.07(1)	2nd	Killing of a human being by the act, procurement, or culpable negligence of another (manslaughter).
194			
	782.071	2nd	Killing of human being or viable fetus by the operation of a motor vehicle in a reckless manner

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HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

			(vehicular homicide).
195	782.072	2nd	Killing of a human being by the operation of a vessel in a reckless manner (vessel homicide).
196	784.045 (1) (a) 1.	2nd	Aggravated battery; intentionally causing great bodily harm or disfigurement.
197	784.045 (1) (a) 2.	2nd	Aggravated battery; using deadly weapon.
198	784.045 (1) (b)	2nd	Aggravated battery; perpetrator aware victim pregnant.
199	784.048 (4)	3rd	Aggravated stalking; violation of injunction or court order.
200	784.048 (7)	3rd	Aggravated stalking; violation of court

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HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

201			order.
	784.07 (2) (d)	1st	Aggravated battery on law enforcement officer.
202			
	784.074 (1) (a)	1st	Aggravated battery on sexually violent predators facility staff.
203			
	784.08 (2) (a)	1st	Aggravated battery on a person 65 years of age or older.
204			
	784.081 (1)	1st	Aggravated battery on specified official or employee.
205			
	784.082 (1)	1st	Aggravated battery by detained person on visitor or other detainee.
206			
	784.083 (1)	1st	Aggravated battery on code inspector.
207			
	790.07 (4)	1st	Specified weapons violation subsequent

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HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

208	790.16(1)	1st	to previous conviction of s. 790.07(1) or (2).  Discharge of a machine gun under specified circumstances.
209	790.165(2)	2nd	Manufacture, sell, possess, or deliver hoax bomb.
210	790.165(3)	2nd	Possessing, displaying, or threatening to use any hoax bomb while committing or attempting to commit a felony.
211	790.166(3)	2nd	Possessing, selling, using, or attempting to use a hoax weapon of mass destruction.
212	790.166(4)	2nd	Possessing, displaying, or threatening to use a hoax weapon of mass

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HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

			destruction while committing or attempting to commit a felony.
213	796.03	2nd	Procuring any person under 16 years for prostitution.
214	800.04(5)(c)1.	2nd	Lewd or lascivious molestation; victim less than 12 years of age; offender less than 18 years.
215	800.04(5)(c)2.	2nd	Lewd or lascivious molestation; victim 12 years of age or older but less than 16 years; offender 18 years or older.
216	806.01(2)	2nd	Maliciously damage structure by fire or explosive.
217	810.02(3)(a)	2nd	Burglary of occupied dwelling; unarmed; no assault or battery.

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HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

218

810.02(3) (b)	2nd	Burglary of unoccupied dwelling; unarmed; no assault or battery.
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219

810.02(3) (d)	2nd	Burglary of occupied conveyance; unarmed; no assault or battery.
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<u>810.02(3) (e)</u>	<u>2<sup>nd</sup></u>	<u>Burglary of</u> <u>authorized emergency</u> <u>vehicle.</u>
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220

812.014(2) (a) 1.	1st	Property stolen, valued at \$100,000 or more or a semitrailer deployed by a law enforcement officer; property stolen while causing other property damage; 1st degree grand theft.
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221

812.014(2) (b) 2.	2nd	Property stolen, cargo valued at less than \$50,000, grand theft in 2nd degree.
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HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

222

812.014 (2) (b) 3.	2nd	Property stolen, emergency medical equipment; 2nd degree grand theft.
<u>812.014 (2) (b) 4.</u>	<u>2<sup>nd</sup></u>	<u>Property stolen, law enforcement equipment from authorized emergency vehicle.</u>

223

812.0145 (2) (a)	1st	Theft from person 65 years of age or older; \$50,000 or more.
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224

812.019 (2)	1st	Stolen property; initiates, organizes, plans, etc., the theft of property and traffics in stolen property.
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225

812.131 (2) (a)	2nd	Robbery by sudden snatching.
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226

812.133 (2) (b)	1st	Carjacking; no firearm, deadly weapon, or other
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HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

227			weapon.
	817.234 (8) (a)	2nd	Solicitation of motor vehicle accident victims with intent to defraud.
228			
	817.234 (9)	2nd	Organizing, planning, or participating in an intentional motor vehicle collision.
229			
	817.234 (11) (c)	1st	Insurance fraud; property value \$100,000 or more.
230			
	817.2341 (2) (b) & (3) (b)	1st	Making false entries of material fact or false statements regarding property values relating to the solvency of an insuring entity which are a significant cause of the insolvency of that entity.
231			

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HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

232	825.102(3)(b)	2nd	Neglecting an elderly person or disabled adult causing great bodily harm, disability, or disfigurement.
233	825.103(2)(b)	2nd	Exploiting an elderly person or disabled adult and property is valued at \$20,000 or more, but less than \$100,000.
234	827.03(3)(b)	2nd	Neglect of a child causing great bodily harm, disability, or disfigurement.
235	827.04(3)	3rd	Impregnation of a child under 16 years of age by person 21 years of age or older.
	837.05(2)	3rd	Giving false information about alleged capital felony to a law

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HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

			enforcement officer.
236			
	838.015	2nd	Bribery.
237			
	838.016	2nd	Unlawful compensation or reward for official behavior.
238			
	838.021(3)(a)	2nd	Unlawful harm to a public servant.
239			
	838.22	2nd	Bid tampering.
240			
	847.0135(3)	3rd	Solicitation of a child, via a computer service, to commit an unlawful sex act.
241			
	872.06	2nd	Abuse of a dead human body.
242			
	893.13(1)(c)1.	1st	Sell, manufacture, or deliver cocaine (or other drug prohibited under s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or

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HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

(2)(c)4.) within  
1,000 feet of a  
child care facility,  
school, or state,  
county, or municipal  
park or publicly  
owned recreational  
facility or  
community center.

243

893.13(1)(e)1.

1st

Sell, manufacture,  
or deliver cocaine  
or other drug  
prohibited under s.  
893.03(1)(a),  
(1)(b), (1)(d),  
(2)(a), (2)(b), or  
(2)(c)4., within  
1,000 feet of  
property used for  
religious services  
or a specified  
business site.

244

893.13(4)(a)

1st

Deliver to minor  
cocaine (or other s.  
893.03(1)(a),  
(1)(b), (1)(d),  
(2)(a), (2)(b), or  
(2)(c)4. drugs).

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HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

245	893.135(1)(a)1.	1st	Trafficking in cannabis, more than 25 lbs., less than 2,000 lbs.
246	893.135(1)(b)1.a.	1st	Trafficking in cocaine, more than 28 grams, less than 200 grams.
247	893.135(1)(c)1.a.	1st	Trafficking in illegal drugs, more than 4 grams, less than 14 grams.
248	893.135(1)(d)1.	1st	Trafficking in phencyclidine, more than 28 grams, less than 200 grams.
249	893.135(1)(e)1.	1st	Trafficking in methaqualone, more than 200 grams, less than 5 kilograms.
250	893.135(1)(f)1.	1st	Trafficking in amphetamine, more than 14 grams, less than 28 grams.

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HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

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251	893.135(1)(g)1.a.	1st	Trafficking in flunitrazepam, 4 grams or more, less than 14 grams.
252	893.135(1)(h)1.a.	1st	Trafficking in gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), 1 kilogram or more, less than 5 kilograms.
253	893.135(1)(j)1.a.	1st	Trafficking in 1,4- Butanediol, 1 kilogram or more, less than 5 kilograms.
254	893.135(1)(k)2.a.	1st	Trafficking in Phenethylamines, 10 grams or more, less than 200 grams.
255	896.101(5)(a)	3rd	Money laundering, financial transactions exceeding \$300 but less than \$20,000.
256			

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HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

896.104(4)(a)1.                      3rd                      Structuring  
transactions to  
evade reporting or  
registration  
requirements,  
financial  
transactions  
exceeding \$300 but  
less than \$20,000.

943.0435(4)(c)                      2nd                      Sexual offender  
vacating permanent  
residence; failure  
to comply with  
reporting  
requirements.

943.0435(8)                      2nd                      Sexual offender;  
remains in state  
after indicating  
intent to leave;  
failure to comply  
with reporting  
requirements.

943.0435(9)(a)                      3rd                      Sexual offender;  
failure to comply  
with reporting  
requirements.

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HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

261	943.0435(13)	3rd	Failure to report or providing false information about a sexual offender; harbor or conceal a sexual offender.
262	943.0435(14)	3rd	Sexual offender; failure to report and reregister; failure to respond to address verification.
263	944.607(9)	3rd	Sexual offender; failure to comply with reporting requirements.
264	944.607(10)(a)	3rd	Sexual offender; failure to submit to the taking of a digitized photograph.
	944.607(12)	3rd	Failure to report or providing false information about a sexual offender; harbor or conceal a

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HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

sexual offender.

944.607(13)

3rd

Sexual offender;  
failure to report  
and reregister;  
failure to respond  
to address  
verification.

Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2007.

===== T I T L E   A M E N D M E N T =====

Remove the entire title and insert:

An act relating to criminal offenses; amending s. 810.02,  
F.S.; providing enhanced penalties for burglaries of an  
authorized emergency vehicle; providing enhanced penalties  
for specified burglaries that are committed during a state  
of emergency declared by the Governor and facilitated by  
conditions arising from the emergency; prohibiting the  
release of a person arrested for committing a burglary  
during such a state of emergency until that person appears  
before a magistrate at a first-appearance hearing;  
requiring that a felony burglary committed during a state  
of emergency declared by the Governor be reclassified one  
level above the current ranking of the offense committed;  
amending s. 812.014, F.S.; providing enhanced penalties  
for the theft law enforcement equipment taken from  
authorized emergency vehicle; providing enhanced penalties  
for the theft of certain property stolen during a state of  
emergency declared by the Governor and facilitated by

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HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

288 conditions arising from the emergency; requiring that a  
289 felony theft committed during such a state of emergency be  
290 reclassified one level above the current ranking of the  
291 offense committed; amending s. 921.0022, F.S.; ranking  
292 newly created offenses in offense severity ranking chart;  
293 providing an effective date.  
294

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HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1

Bill No. 807

COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION

ADOPTED \_\_\_\_\_ (Y/N)  
ADOPTED AS AMENDED \_\_\_\_\_ (Y/N)  
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION \_\_\_\_\_ (Y/N)  
FAILED TO ADOPT \_\_\_\_\_ (Y/N)  
WITHDRAWN \_\_\_\_\_ (Y/N)  
OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

Council/Committee hearing bill: Homeland Security & Public Safety  
Representative Hooper offered the following:

**Amendment**

Remove lines 15-42 and insert:

(1) A person commits felony battery if he or she:

(a) Actually and intentionally touches or strikes another  
person against the will of the other; and

(b) Causes great bodily harm, permanent disability, or  
permanent disfigurement.

(2) (a) A person commits domestic battery by strangulation  
if the person knowingly and intentionally, against the will of  
another, impedes the normal breathing or circulation of the  
blood of a family or household member or of a person with whom  
he or she is in a dating relationship, so as to create a risk of  
or cause great bodily harm by applying pressure on the throat or  
neck of the other person or by blocking the nose or mouth of the  
other person. This paragraph does not apply to any act of  
medical diagnosis, treatment, or prescription which is  
authorized under the laws of this state.

(b) As used in this subsection, the term:

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HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1

22        1. "Family or household member" has the same meaning as in  
23        s. 741.28.

24        2. "Dating relationship" means a continuing and  
25        significant relationship of a romantic or intimate nature.

26        (3)-(2) A person who commits felony battery or domestic  
27        battery by strangulation commits a felony of the third degree,  
28        punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

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